

LADY'S OWN PAPER

A WEEKLY JOURNAL
OF THE COURT THE DRAMA &c.
FASHION FICTION MUSIC

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER.

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No. 268.—VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.
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GIVEN AWAY.

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BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON, ENTITLED,
"STUART OF DUNLEATH."

MRS. JOHN WOOD.

THE lady whose portrait adorns the first page of our new volume, is a member of one of the most celebrated theatrical families in England, and has proved herself a worthy supporter of the honours gained by her kindred. So many scions of the house of Vining have gained honours on the histrionic boards, that it would almost seem acting comes to them by nature. So it has been with Mrs. John Wood, who after leaving this country at a very early age, completed her education in the United States, where she afterwards married one of the most eminent and respectable merchants in New York. His early death, however, compelled her to resort to the favourite occupation of her race, and in a very short time she attained throughout the States the very highest rank as a comic actress. Everywhere she was an universal favourite. Everywhere the announcement of her appearance drew crowded houses. Soon Mrs. Wood became dissatisfied with what after all, to all who speak the English tongue is but provincial fame, and determined to win the suffrages of a London public.

Her first essay was, it must be admitted, to some extent unsuccessful. The choice of a part in which she appeared was a mistake, for although Mrs. Wood had played Miss Miggs in *Barnaby Rudge* many hundreds of times in the United States with tremendous success, when she appeared in that character at the Princess's Theatre under the eyes of her relative, Mr. George Vining, the audience saw in the impersonation rather a clever representation of a "Yankee gal" than a portrait of the "irrepressible one" created by Charles Dickens. Consequently, while all were ready to recognise and to welcome the presence of real comic talent, the performance, as a whole, was not cordially applauded.

But her vengeance was soon to come. Some few other parts in which she played, both in London and in the provinces, revealed an amount of humour which to old playgoers recalled pleasant memories of Mrs. Keeley, with an added refinement beyond the reach of that great comedienne. Then came the great "Mrs. John Wood management" of the St. James's Theatre, which will long be memorable for the exquisite taste that guided every detail.

Never falling into the mistake so fatal to many managers of both sexes of always pushing herself forward into the most prominent positions, Mrs. Wood yet made her influence felt in every piece, in every scene. Aye, and before the curtain, as well as behind it, for never was a metropolitan theatre before thus furnished with all the comforts and luxuries of a well-appointed mansion.

But beyond an almost unrivalled display of



MRS. JOHN WOOD,
LATE MANAGERESS OF THE THEATRE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S, AND NOW OF THE ADELPHI.
(Engraved, by Special Permission, from a Photograph.)

managerial taste, Mrs. Wood now contrived to fill the foremost place in men's mouths with her histrionic talent. Few who saw them will ever forget her assumptions of Phoebe in *Paul Pry*, and of the heroines in the burlesques of *Pocahontas*, of *Vesta*, and of *Poll and Partner Joe*. It is indeed not too much to say that had the authors of the two last named works in any degree approached the genius of the actress and manageress, the St. James's Theatre would not have been once more abandoned to English operas and French plays.

But "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and if Mrs. Wood had relinquished the managerial seat, play-goers have the advantage of being able to see her in the Strand, the real theatrical centre. Here, in the Adelphi Theatre, she is nightly causing rapturous bursts of laughter and applause to greet her clever assumption of Little Snowwhite in Mr. Charles Milward's successful extravaganza of the same name. May she long continue to delight us and to assist in handing down the stage traditions of a time when comic actresses were

more plentiful than now, and did not consider the height of humour was attained by an unblushing display of bust and limb.

Your looking-glass will tell you what none of your friends will.

CAN girls stand a college course of study? Mrs. Stanton thinks they can, and says: "I would like you take thirteen hundred young men and lace them up, and hang ten to twenty pounds weight of clothes on their waists, perch them up on three-inch heels, cover their heads with ripples, chignons, rats and mice, and stick ten thousand hairpins into their scalps; if they stand all this they will stand a little Latin and Greek."

A GERMAN writer complains of the difficulties of the English language, and cites the word *Boz*, which he says is pronounced Dickens. For our own part, we were aware that there are "difficulties" in the pronunciation of our vulgar tongue; but we had no idea that they were quite so formidable or so anomalous as that.

IS HE HER HUSBAND?

BY SYDNEY FRENCH,
Author of "Love, Honour, and Obedience,"
"Reuben Fairchild," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XIX.

IN accordance with the arrangement made in the sixteenth chapter, Lillian the following morning took her seat in an open phaeton by the side of her cousin, for the purpose of paying a visit to Deering Grange.

The drive was a long one, but the horses were splendid specimens of the equine race, and Brook Freeling, with that forethought which never deserted him, when his own comfort was in question, had sent on a change of horses the previous night to the little village of Birchlinghurst, so that the whole journey was performed at top-speed.

The rapid motion, the fresh air, the bright autumn sun and bracing wind, combined with the feeling that she was on her way to perform a sacred duty, all served to raise Lillian's spirits and to bring back the roses to her cheeks. So considerate, so gentle, and yet so firm, was her cousin, too, that she could not refrain from endeavouring to show how grateful she was for his attentive sympathy.

Consequently, when the steaming horses stopped suddenly at the outer gate of the Grange homestead, the travelling companions were really on good terms with each other, and as Lillian alighted from the phaeton, she turned to assure her cousin that she would hasten her departure as much as possible.

As she disappeared, the old cruel smile flitted across Brook's finely chiselled features; and as he sharply whipped round his horses to trot them down to the village inn, a look of triumphant malice sparkled from his eyes.

Headless of Brook Freeling's reflections just now, however, we must follow Lillian on her errand of love.

Immediately on reaching the house door it was opened by a domestic who had noticed her approach. On asking for Mr. Deering she was immediately ushered into the room in which this story opened, where the father and son were seated together.

Both rose as she entered, and on seeing who was their visitor an expression of anything but welcome was visible in both faces, but a second look at the sad pale face, and the garments of mourning partially disarranged them.

"With me, at least, you have no cause of quarrel," she said, holding out her hand. "And now, when I too am grieving so deeply, for so heavy a cross, surely you will not refuse me a welcome, will not deny me the right of sharing your own griefs?"

The evident earnestness with which she spoke, the faint yet winning smile which accompanied her words overbore all resistance, and old Deering taking her hand respectfully, bade her welcome to his house.

Frank echoed his father's words and then asked:—

"But to what chance Miss Freeling do we owe the honour of this visit?"

"To no chance at all, Mr. Frank; my presence here is the object of design, and I have just ridden over from the Hatch on purpose to call upon you."

Then she proceeded to explain and dilate upon the clause in her father's will referring to Amy, and pleaded her cause so well that even Frank had promised, that in the event of his sister's return he



legacy should be claimed. Then she had to tell of Amy's mysterious disappearance, of the search that was made for her, and of Brook finally leaving the island without news of her.

How much of this they knew to be false, and what cause of suspicion they had against her cousin, neither father nor son hinted at, but Frank took careful note in his mind of the discrepancies in Brook's story. He told her, however, that it was his intention to start for Corsica in a day or two to renew his search, a notion in which she heartily concurred.

By common consent, both parties avoided as far as possible all mention of Norton's fate, and Lillian was about to take her leave, when the door suddenly opened, and Lisetta entered with the child in her arms, but seeing that a visitor was present, with a hasty apology she was about to withdraw, when Frank stayed her departure, and introduced her to Lillian as Madame Morolini.

Poor Lisetta on hearing Lillian's name, and knowing that she stood in the presence of her master's sister, started so violently and looked at her so earnestly that the attention of the young heiress was forcibly attracted, and suddenly a rush of unpleasant memories seemed to come into her mind, and it was a long time before she could acknowledge the introduction.

Then turning to Frank, in a low tone, she remarked her ignorance of the fact that he had any foreign friends.

"Nor had I, until a few days since," was the response.

"Then this lady is not an old acquaintance?" asked Lillian.

She asked the question so eagerly, and looked at him so earnestly, that Frank fancied she had some suspicion of the truth. Determined to allay this, however, he made the answer that had been agreed upon.

"Indeed no!" he said, "a very new one. I saw her for the first time—the day after the squire's funeral."

"The day after my father's funeral!" echoed Lillian.

"Yes. It seems she is the widow of some particular friend of Mr. Wilfrid Elmhurst, and he brought her here and asked us as a special favour to admit her into our house."

"A friend of Wilfrid Elmhurst's?" she said; then, turning to Lisetta, she continued, "Have you known Mr. Elmhurst long?"

"No, only a very short time," said Lisetta.

"And yet he introduces you to the hospitality of Deering Grange. I can hardly understand this. It is not like his usual circumspection." And as Lillian spoke, she looked so suspiciously at the Italian, her eyes wandering sharply from face to face and back again, that Lisetta, who to some extent read her thoughts, and with a woman's instinct, divined that she was looking for the absent wedding ring, blushing scarlet, hid her hand hastily, and without a word of adieu hurried from the room.

No sooner had she gone, than Lillian, with a bitter sneer curling her beautiful lips, turning to the Deerings, took her farewell, positively declining Frank's proffered escort to the carriage.

Brook had returned to the spot where she had left him, and immediately on her reappearance, hastened to assist her into the phaeton, looking kindly into her face the while, to learn, if possible, whether his hopes had been realised.

Apparently his scrutiny satisfied him, for without a word he started the horses on their homeward route, nor did he break silence until they had proceeded about a couple of miles.

"Did you see Mr. Deering?" he then said, turning to her.

"Oh! yes I saw him."

"May I ask if you succeeded in the object of your visit?"

"Yes," she replied, "they will allow Amy to claim her legacy if she returns."

"They," repeated Brook, "then you saw Frank also?"

"Oh yes!" she said, bitterly, "I saw the whole family. Father, son, housekeeper, and lodger."

"Lodger?" asked Brook, with well simulated surprise. "I did not know they had one. Who is he?"

"He is a woman with a child. A foreigner she is, and was introduced to them by Wilfrid Elmhurst, who was they tell me a particular friend of her late husband's."

"Strange!" said Brook. "I never knew that he had any foreign acquaintances."

"No, this is a new one, it seems."

"A widow, I think you said?" inquired Brook.

"Yes, she calls herself one, though but for the child in her arms I should certainly never have suspected her of having been a wife," replied Lillian, with sneering emphasis.

"Indeed, is she so young then?"

"Oh, it is not that. Though she is young, and good-looking too, in a certain bad style of beauty. But I have generally noticed that there is one sign of marriage in which widows, whether young or old, are careful never to dispense with."

"And that is—?" asked her cousin.

"A wedding ring," she replied shortly, and looked into silence.

Brook Freeling did not seem anxious to disturb the reflections of his fair ward, and as the word was spoken until they drew rein at the little inn at Birchington, where the horses they had left on their outward journey were awaiting them.

The change was effected as rapidly as possible; they had resumed their seats and were about to start, when the sound of hoofs rapidly approaching, caused Brook to pause, and he and his cousin both looking in the direction of the sound, saw Wilfrid Elmhurst on horseback, followed by a groom, coming towards them.

Apparently discerning them at the same moment he checked his horse, and riding towards the phaeton with a look of evident surprise, exclaimed:—

"Lillian, you here?"

"Yes, Mr. Elmhurst, I am here," she said, coldly, "if that remarkable event has any interest for you, but for the present I will wish you good day, I should be sorry to detain you from your friend at the Grange. Drive on, please," she added, turning to her cousin.

"Lillian, what do you mean?" exclaimed Elmhurst.

But Brook had waited for no second bidding, and with a mocking bow to Wilfrid had driven rapidly away, leaving that young gentleman seated on his horse before the inn door petrified with astonishment.

For a moment he appeared inclined to follow the phaeton, and dog his spurs victoriously into his horse's sides, but the next instant pulled him up so suddenly as to bring him almost on his haunches. Then, noticing the broad grin on the faces of the dozen or so of rustics who had assembled to have a good stare at the young mistress of Freeling Hatch, he suddenly struck him dead, and again turning his horse in the direction of Deering Grange, where he was going when he first encountered Lillian.

Had he been able to overhear the comments that followed his disappearance, though he might not have felt flattered, and would certainly have been astonished, he would, at the same time, have learned enough to open his eyes to the false position in which he was placed, and, perhaps, even might have been enabled to upset the carefully laid schemes of Mr. Brook Freeling.

It was not to be, however; and after relieving his feelings by a desperate endeavour to break his horse's wind, he pulled up at the top of a steep hill and began to think.

"What is the meaning of this?" he asked himself, as he rode slowly on, "Why did Lillian look

proving that 't was impossible her lover knew aught of her father's intentions, and instead of that he had made the exact contrary more than probable.

She said no more until she reached home, when she went straight to her own boudoir, and making up small parcel, which she folded, sealed, and addressed with her own hands, she summoned her maid, and directed her to despatch a special messenger with it immediately to Mr. Wilfrid Elmhurst, and when the sacrifice was completed and she was alone, she allowed herself to think for the first time whether she had done right.

Too late!

But it was too late!

What a text on which to moralise is formed by these two short words.

How many of our best intentions, aye, and of our noblest actions are rendered worse than worthless by the simple fact that they are too late.

CHAPTER XX.

AND now in the conduct of the story, it becomes necessary to look back for many weeks and to introduce the reader to new scenes and fresh faces.

There is one person whose actions have had considerable influence upon the fortunes of most of the *dramatis personæ*, but who has never yet made his own appearance upon the stage.

In the old days of the legitimate drama, when no piece more important than a farce ever contained less than five acts, it was by no means uncommon for some of the greatest masters to keep their heroes in reserve for the third and succeeding acts, using the two earlier ones principally to describe his character and position, and lead up to his notable example of this system. Charles Surface never appears until the play is half over, but when he is seen for the first time, the audience already

at me in that distant manner? And call me Mr. Elmhurst! The same casualty that pitiful, foolish Brook! I'll swear. By Heaven! I'll horsewhip him in front of the dining-room windows, where Lillian herself can look on and see the performance, if she likes, if the scoundrel dares to interfere with me, or meddle with my name in any shape. Yet I must be careful unless I mean to serve into his hands. I fear violence will not serve my turn. But what can he be scheming to do now, I wonder? Why should he seek to damage me? I have it. He thinks if he can get rid of me, he will perhaps be able to marry Lillian himself. The wretched scoundrel. He marries my peerless Lily. I'll wring his neck first. Of course, all he cares for is Freeling Hatch. But we shall see. If I am to plot and counterplot with Mr. Brook Freeling, I shall have to be keen."

In the meantime the two persons uppermost in his thoughts were pursuing the road to Freeling. The momentary exhilaration that had lightened Lillian's face on their way to the Grange, had entirely vanished, and she looked if possible more wretched than before. Pride, however, coming to her aid, she showed as little sign of any interest in the events of the morning as possible, and compelled herself to utter several commonplace remarks on the different places, persons, and objects they passed.

"By the way, Brook," she said suddenly, "did you know of the coiled to dear papa's will before it was publicly read?"

"Long before."

"When?" she asked.

"The day it was signed," he answered.

"And that is nearly twelve months ago." After a moment she added, "Did anyone else know of this besides you and the lawyer?"

"No one, I should think," he said.

"And you never told any one?"

"Certainly not."

"Then you feel certain no one else could have known of it," she said, and there was a tone of pleased relief in her voice.

"No one I am sure," was the emphatic answer, "excepting, of course, Sir Godwin Elmhurst."

"Sir Godwin Elmhurst," repeated Lillian, but the tone of relief had gone again.

"Yes, he knew before any one," said Brook quietly.

"In fact, I believe my uncle consulted him beforehand. But why do you ask?"

"Oh, it is of no consequence. I merely wished to know."

Poor Lillian had indeed taken great pains to torture herself. She tried to convince herself that Wilfrid was mercenary in his professions of love, but was at the same time intensely anxious that Brook should disabuse her of the impression by

recognising him as an old friend, and from that moment everything is subservient to him, and until he has spoken the tag he is never long absent.

As, therefore, there is good authority for it, I shall make no apology to my readers for having so long kept my hero in the background, but now I will ask them to suppose that the curtain has just rung up for the third time in this little drama, and that it is necessary for them to settle themselves comfortably in their seats, to deposit bouquets, bonnets, fans, opera glasses, and bills of the play carefully before them, and prepare to receive the hero with a burst of applause.

SCENE—The Mediterranean. TIME—Midnight. A fresh breeze blowing. The moon shining brightly. A sail in sight.

"What?" exclaims the impatient reader, "A blank era? Another disappointment. I thought we were to see the hero now. I begin to doubt whether the author has got one at all."

Not so fast, my impetuous friend. Though, even were that the case, I should not be asking without precedent. The late Mr. William Makepeace Thackeray, who knew something of the canons of his craft, once wrote a book entitled "Vanity Fair, a novel without a hero."

However, I am not daring enough to attempt to imitate so great a man so closely, and if you will look at the scene I have set, a little more attentively, you will see, gently rising and falling with the waves, the figure of a man floating on his back.

That man is my hero—Norton Freeling.

He has been adrift, alone in the ocean, thus, for more than three hours—three mortal hours, during which he has undergone many alternations of hope and despair. When first he found himself battling with the waves, he could scarcely realise the fact that he was thus to be left alone to die, and he shouted loudly to his cousin to throw him a rope from the speronare in which he had been sailing.

But then the wind was blowing more violently than now, and perhaps it was impossible to render him the assistance he sought, and long ere this the speronare was out of sight, and now was comfortably riding in the little port of Mentone, in one of the most luxurious hotels of which fashionable resort for English invalids Brook Freeling was calmly enjoying his supper.

Norton was a strong swimmer, and for a time he struck out desperately in the vain hope of overtaking the little bark, but he soon found that he was only exhausting his remaining strength without a chance of succeeding in his attempt. Then he exerted himself more gently, and tried to persuade himself that by husbanding his strength he might be able to reach the land which was not so

many miles distant, but after a time the horrible notion impressed itself upon his mind that he had no notion in which direction he was going.

Then, as he grew weaker and weaker, he began to think it would be better to yield up the struggle at once, and allowing the waves to engulf him while he yet retained consciousness, rather than to fight out the useless combat for a few short minutes, only to have to succumb at last when he could make no further effort for his life. But while there is life there is hope, and the thought of the loved ones on shore determined him to resist his almost inevitable fate to the uttermost.

Fortunately, for the success of this determination the day had been a hot one, and while he was yet on board the speronare, Norton had divested himself of much of his superfluous clothing, so that he was now clad merely in a shirt and a pair of summer yachting trousers of light material. The shoes he wore he had been enabled to kick off.

So, hoping against hope, that some vessel might pass and hear his cries for aid, he had supported himself upon the water, every minute seeming to him an age, each hour an eternity.

Now, however, his limbs were beginning to refuse their office, and although he could still, almost mechanically, keep afloat, he felt instinctively that he was sinking deeper and deeper in the water, and he knew that as the specific gravity of his body gradually increased so would his buoyancy lessen and his powers of supporting himself entirely disappear. It was curious, even to himself, so curious that he almost laughed aloud, as he spoke, insisted on being reasoned out upon purely scientific principles. He wanted to think of other things—of his father, his sister, of Amy and his child. And ever and again he tried to pray for them and for himself, but even while he prayed, he found his thoughts running on this "theory of drowning."

Then he began to realise to himself that he was losing the power of controlling his brain—that thoughts sprang unbidden to his mind and stayed there despite his will, and the memories he wished to call up faded irrevocably away. For a minute or two at a time he became light-headed, and then heaved wildly. Curses on his cousin's headmingled strangely with blessings on those he loved. Then he would suddenly return to full consciousness and realise all the awful horrors of his position. And as he thought how hard it was to die so young, without one farewell to Amy or their child, without one word of forgiveness from his father, his soul was torn with anguish, and again he wished the struggle over.

Physiologists and natural philosophers declare that drowning is not merely the most easy of deaths, but even that the sensations are positively delightful. Perhaps it may be so, when it is sudden and death is half-gained by the first fatal plunge; but when a strong man and powerful swimmer finds his strength gradually leave him, and his skill become valueless, there can be, I should think, no form of death, the agony of which can equal the horror, the suspense of this. To him, I fancy, the pleasant visions of green fields, the seraphic sounds of heavenly music, never come; but, in their place, a dread awaiting of the moment when sensibility must cease and annihilation follow.

To Norton Freeling this time was coming quickly. With one last mental effort he had breathed a fervent prayer for the safety of his own soul, for blessings on those he loved, and for forgiveness of the one who had injured him so deeply. Then, calmly lying on his back, oblivion seemed for a time to come; and he gazed placidly at the moon and stars, trying to recall the names of the others, and to trace the constellation. Then came another change. One fierce ray, as he felt himself hopelessly sinking, and knew that death was coming. Lashing himself into a rage, he cursed, and even blasphemed, terribly. His tortures now were worse than ever, and at last, with an expiring effort of madness, he tried to leap from the water, and his head and shoulders rose high up for a moment only to sink back into the water, and Norton Freeling knew no more.

(To be continued.)

DURING the year 1871 only twelve members of the House of Lords were removed by death, as compared with twenty in 1870, and thirty-two in 1869.

PANIC IN A LONDON CHURCH.—On Sunday morning much alarm was caused in the church of St. Clement Dances, Strand, by a cry of "Fire" which was raised during the sermon, which was being preached by the Rev. F. W. Russell, one of the curates. It appears that there was an issue of steam from a crack in one of the pipes connected with the warming apparatus. On the cry of "Fire" a sudden panic seized the congregation, who rushed to the doors. The Rev. R. J. Simpson, the rector, stepped out into the churchyard, assured them that there was no danger whatever. This had a decided effect, but the rector added that, as fear had been excited, it would be better to bring the service to a close with the benediction, which was then given.

DESTROYING A WIFE.—A singular case has just been decided in the Newark County Court. A man named Peet died in the Bede-house on the 12th of September last, and the plaintiff, John Wood, claimed his legal and bodily remains under a memorandum of gift signed in August, after a will to the same purport had been burnt by defendant's wife, who, with defendant, had got possession of the articles. The case turned upon the question of the will. Defendant said he knew of the existence of the will, and was present when it was destroyed. Mrs. Peet (defendant's wife) alleged that deceased gave her orders to destroy the will the day after it was executed, and said it ought not to have been made. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff. Satisfaction to be entered on delivery of the goods on the payment of £5.

LADIES' COLLEGES.

AMONG the various educational movements of the day there is one of a very remarkable nature at the present time receiving a marked increase and development—the creation and extension of Ladies' Colleges. When so much that is vague and indeterminate is talked about women's rights and abilities and parity of intellectual power with man, it is a good thing that such discussions should lead to positive results and something like a practical issue. Women have a right to avail themselves of the highest kind of education of which they are susceptible; and if they think that the theory of the college best suits their peculiar needs, they are quite right in adopting it. It is not necessary, however, to import any competition between the sexes into the resolve that women shall have a yet higher range of education than that derived from ordinary home or school teaching. It has been too much the case that girls have been supposed to finish their education just at the age when their brothers go to college and address themselves to the more arduous part of it. There is no reason in the nature of things why women should not enter on the broader general culture or the special studies of intellectual life, and glean whatever advantages are to be derived from the collegiate system or from professional teaching. We know of men in the Engineering who have been "coached up" in their science work by ladies. We have all read Mr. Mill's acknowledgement of the debt which he owes to his wife's wisdom; and there is a Senior Wrangler who says that all his higher mathematics were taught him by his sister. Such results might be plentiful among women if women had an Oxford or Cambridge of their own. For these reasons we are extremely glad to see that one or two of these institutions have at least partially collapsed, the system is, nevertheless, on the whole, receiving considerable extension, and that many inquiries are made respecting it in various parts of the country.

The chief ladies' college in London is undoubtedly the Queen's College, in Harley-street, incorporated by Royal charter nearly twenty years ago. Such names as those of Dean Stanley, Mr. Maurice, Mr. Stopford Brooke, and Mr. Stow, are intimately associated with the college, and the board of examiners comprises many of the most distinguished names. Bedford College was founded earlier but incorporated later. There are, however, some provincial colleges that have scope and aims equally as high as the metropolitan colleges, and we believe that the foundation of various others is contemplated at the present time. The Queen's College, in fact, is a large school, after the model of a great public school, in the first class of which students receive the teaching of a university. Queen's and Bedford Colleges, however, are not universities. Hitchin prepares for Cambridge, and Cheltenham for the University of London. We have carefully examined the different schemes and sketches of work, and also the papers set by the examiners in those institutions, and there can be no question respecting the thoroughness and completeness of the course. Ample guarantee is given by the high standard associated with these undertakings—indeed, the two chief points apparently aimed at are the high reputation of lecturers and the searching character of the examination papers. There are several criticisms, however, that obviously arise. There is much imperfect teaching that cannot be tested by examiners. The questions asked present no necessary ratio to the questions answered. We believe also that at times the examiners are too despot, and ride their hobbies to the extent of hampering the liberty of the teachers and impeding the success of a course of education taken as a whole. It must also be observed that the names of lecturers, however eminent and gifted, do not give us information as to the quality of the instruction, which, with the decided exception of Queen's College, is principally carried on by ladies. In various instances the school is engrafted on the college, or the college on the school. In such institutions it might be difficult to draw the line where the school ends and the college begins. We believe it is practically found that if you feed the college you starve the school, and the converse, if the school is very successful in results, the value of promotion to college is doubtful; and if the college becomes successful, the tendency is to send children there at too early an age. The proper plan seems to us not to draw a line of arbitrary distinction, but to have colleges which for younger classes should be of the nature of a school, and for older classes, so far as may be, of the nature of a university. This would ensure a natural gradation and preparation, and would secure for both younger and older pupils distinctive advantages. We trust that in the desire for novelty and expansion, the case should be made as to the "work of the college" for ladies will be adhered to: that the superintendence will be in the hands of a lady, and a considerable share of teaching, and especially the moral training, in the hands of qualified governesses. There can be no greater reason than that men should teach young ladies than that ladies should teach young men. The advantage is, that in the case of men the world has had full evidence of ability and attainments; while up to the present time women have not been able to prove their competence by public tests, although this drawback has now long ceased to exist. We lay the more stress upon ladies' colleges being vices of the college, and the tendency seems to us to be to rely not so much on the staff of lady teachers as on well-known names at the two universities. We have no doubt that dons of the universities, where dons at the present time are of a younger age than have ever been known before, find it very pretty to lecture and examine a set of pretty girls; and even that

young ladies may prefer their services to those which have a duenna character belonging to them. But motherly care is especially useful even at the age when maidens of the periodic kind perhaps think that it is least necessary. With a college system where young ladies are only attending certain courses of lectures involving only a limited time, or long waiting in a common room between the classes, some kind of motherly supervision cannot fail to be beneficial. We imagine, too, that an experienced school-mistress will detect slovenliness and inaccuracy of work with keen and more rigid vision than sympathetic young men, and though free from the highest honours of their universities. To be in harmony with the national character and needs, ladies' colleges must be colleges really conducted by ladies, where the staple education is in their hands, and where, whatever may be the external help called in, the real government and animating spirit is derived from a woman's active superintendence.

The Hitchin College is one remarkable for the distinctiveness and loftiness of its aims, and we may add, for the resoluteness with which its promoters appear to carry out its design. The idea is nothing less than a university for women that shall reproduce in all its main features a university for men. The Hitchin College is closely in rapport with the University of Cambridge. It is on the point of taking wing from Hitchin to Cambridge. It even challenges a direct comparison, so far as it seeks to show that women can pass just the same examinations as men. The public examiners of the University of Cambridge who conducted the Previous Examination, or "Hitchin," with the sanction of the Council of the Senate of the University, examined some of the young ladies of the Hitchin College in the very same subjects on which they had previously examined men from the colleges. Not one of them was plucked. Nearly all obtained a first-class, and some were examined and approved in addition to the subjects of the previous examination. When Mr. Tennyson wrote his "Medley" of "The Fries" the idea of a female college seemed grotesque and extravagant.

With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans, And bright girl-graduates with their golden hair—but the Hitchin scheme appears to reproduce with great exactness the details of a university. A site for a college has been procured in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, under conditions of distance and seclusion; and it is supposed that in about a year's time the transfer from Hitchin to Cambridge will be complete. The college certificate will be granted only to those who have passed the same examination as that necessary for the ordinary university degree at Cambridge, and in addition candidates for honours are invited to take up the subjects of any of the five "Tripos" examinations at Cambridge: Mathematics, classics, moral sciences, natural sciences, law, and modern history. The promoters say that they design their college to hold in relation to girls' schools and home teaching a position analogous to that occupied by the universities towards the public schools for boys. There is what is virtually a matriculation examination, of which we will only say that we believe it would afford to the school a considerable number of the undergraduates of Christchurch and Trinity. Students are not received under the age of eighteen, which would be a good rule to import into the university. The fair undergraduates, as we may safely call them, have their common room, where a dining is a pleasant addition to the day's papers. There are also allowed to have tea in their own rooms between three and nine in the evening. The college gates are closed in winter at six and in summer at dusk; we will refuse to believe it possible that any "collegienne" will ever be gated or rusticated. In looking over the names of the general and special committees we are certainly surprised to see the large number of very distinguished persons, comprising many of the best known names in the country, who are lending moral and material aid to the undertaking. We regret, however, to see that there are only a dozen members of the college who enjoy the services of their distinguished lecturers, and we cannot but feel an acute sense of the want of tutorage. The machinery is, however, provided, and will be found to a still greater extent when the Hitchin institution is removed to Cambridge, so that the experiment of a female university will at least receive an adequate trial, and where at Cambridge, by Miss Clough, the sister of the eminent poet, the experiment has already to some degree been made.

We believe, however, that the true theory of the college is not so much that of Hitchin as of such an institution as the Cheltenham College for Ladies, that has a dozen times the constituency of Hitchin. This is the plan that is most easily capable of being transferred to our great centres of population. At Cheltenham the great hall has progressed so well that the present buildings have become inadequate, and a new and splendid edifice will shortly be rising on one of the best sites in the town. In this instance the college element naturally expands from the school, and young ladies receive the kind of instruction that will best prepare them when properly advanced for the university features of lectures and examinations. No school approaches the Cheltenham school in the honours obtained from the University of London. We believe that the experiments in higher education which are now being tried, and the full discussion they are receiving, will probably inaugurate a female collegiate system in England in the near future, and that the same may be said of institutions. There is one point we observe with regret. Whatever may be the advantages of these institutions, they are certainly estimated at a higher monetary value by their promoters. In very many cases they are not dearer than, perhaps not so dear as, many fashionable boarding schools. At Hitchin the bare terms are a hundred guineas for

the six months that form the college year. At the other colleges we have mentioned the terms are lower and residence for boarders is provided. But there is no special provision made for the governess class nor yet for the general diffusion of this higher order of education. As the ladies' colleges appear to tread in the steps of the old foundation colleges of the country we advise them in this respect to follow the example of the elder universities. The unattached students of Oxford or Cambridge can now procure the highest teaching at a very moderate outlay; and it is highly probable that in this new educational movement the common schools will be affiliated in regular series to the universities, probably with large substantial help, furnished in a new distribution of the funds, by the universities themselves. If the college system is a real step in the progress of women's education—and we believe it is—then we invite its promoters to consider how far the benefits of the system may be made available for the governess class and for the womanhood of the country at large.—*The School Board Chronicle.* F. ARNOLD.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

When the breezes softly play
Through the joyous bloom of day,
With the future far away,
Bright the dreams our fancy weaves;
When the summer beauty fades
In the autumn's sombre shades,
Deeper thought the heart invades
With the rustling of the leaves.

At our feet so thickly lying,
Dear the music of their sighing,
As a sweet, positive echo dying,
On the distant, unseen shore,
Peerless in their changing glory,
Emblems of life's mystic story—
Hopes like leaves with frost touch hoary,
Will ye blossom ever more?

Where the autumn leaves are falling
There a spirit-voice is calling,
From these earthly cares enthralling,
To the home where it has fled;
Evening's dewy tears are weeping,
Where a cherished form is sleeping,
Angel guards their watch are keeping
Ever o'er our sainted dead,
Gently round the heart entwining,
Higher, holier, thought inspiring,
Autumn wreaths so brightly shining
In the golden morning light;
Where the sparkling dewdrops glisten,
Let us waiting listen
Till the star-faith has risen
To illumine the darkest night. L. P. W.

BALL AT THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. John Hall, the spirited proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, last week gave a ball and supper to his numerous guests, and some hundred and fifty persons were present to take part in the festivities. The *salle à manger* was tastefully decorated with holly, mistletoe, and the usual Christmas insignia; and the dancing began about nine o'clock and continued till eleven, when the company sat down to a delightful breakfast. The evening was discussed with champagne and moselle accompaniments with the greatest animation. The toast of the evening was given by the Chairman (Mr. Bayliss), and feelingly and appropriately responded to by Mr. John Hall, Mr. Howard Pail, the well-known "entertainer," who was on a visit to Birmingham, proposed "The Ladies' College." A follow-up "A follow-up of mine some time ago, in speaking of Martin Farquhar Tupper, said he greatly admired that gentleman as a poet, alleging as a curious reason that 'he had nothing to say and he said it.' I fear I bear an affinity to my friend's estimate of the much-chaffed author of the 'Proverbial Philosophy'—I've nothing to say and I've said it. I've no doubt the ladies who grace this table will acutely rejoice that I'm not going to inflict a speech on them, as they naturally wish to resume their dancing, even though I should meet with the minor catastrophe of a break-down; so I'll be brief. The toast that has been unexpectedly confided to me is 'The Staff'; and any one who has had the least hotel experience need hardly be told that the comfort and general excellence of an hotel, especially a large and important one like the Great Western, is mainly due to the combined exertions of the staff. As bread is said to be 'the staff of life,' so, transposing the idea, it may be said that the staff is the life of an hotel. From my rambling recollections I may naturally infer that the hotel life is a good deal in my line. In almost every large city in Europe and America I've put up at an hotel, and I've often had to 'put up' with a great deal in consequence, especially were the staff was not up to the mark. I have had a great many bells unanswered in my time, and then I blessed the staff. I've met with a great number of flies, and other insects too numerous to mention, in my soup, and again I blessed the staff. I've had the wrong pair of boots, three sizes too large, placed at my door and again I showered blessings on the staff—in point of fact, not to take up too much of your time, the staff, it seems to me, is the heart and soul of an hotel, the establishment of this magnitude; and I make this assertion with all due deference to the head of the hotel, who, had he as many arms as Briareus, and as many eyes as Argus, he must look to his staff for proper and efficient support. Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to propose the staff, coupling with it the name of the esteemed Mr. John Hall. At the conclusion of the supper dancing was resumed, and 'the mazy' had all its own lively way up to nearly four o'clock, when the company separated, with the conviction that all had had an enjoyable night, thanks to their own good spirits and Mr. Hall's liberality and kindly feeling.

THE MURDER OF BISHOP PATTERSON.

The *South Australian Register* gives a short account of the murder of Bishop Patterson and others by the Melanesian natives, which has been briefly announced by telegraph. The Bishop went ashore from the mission schooner Southern Cross, at Santa Cruz, the principal island of the group so called. The Rev. Mr. Aitken followed in another boat, which was not by a native canoe, and attacked with a shower of arrows. Mr. Aitken and one of the sailors were killed and two other sailors wounded. Apprehension being felt for the safety of the Bishop, a boat was sent ashore, and his body was found in a canoe, stripped of its clothing and wrapped in a mat. The schooner then sailed to Norfolk Island, whence the sad news was conveyed to Sydney by a private letter. Bishop Patterson had long and faithfully laboured for the benefit of these Melanesian natives. The act appears to have been committed in revenge for the outrages of the slaves, several of whom were cruising in the neighbourhood.

Santa Cruz or Nidendi, is the chief of the Santa Cruz or Queen Charlotte group of islands, lying south-eastward of the Solomons, and due north of the New Hebrides. Five or six of them are of considerable extent, the remainder small. They are all of volcanic formation, and one of them, Volcano, is still in a state of activity. It was on one of them that the Rev. Mr. Aitken and Mr. J. M. La Perouse, the French navigator, was wrecked and lost with all his crew. They were discovered by Mandana in 1595. "Bishop Patterson," adds the *Register*, "was the son of the Right Hon. Sir John Patterson of Feniton Court, Devon. His mother was a sister of the Right Hon. John Coleridge. He was educated at Eton and at Oxford, where he distinguished not more for his high intellectual powers than for his moral qualities and genuine earnestness of character. After taking his degree at Oxford, he took holy orders, and on the living of Honiton falling vacant, near which town his father resided, he was requested to take the spiritual charge of the parish and accept the incumbency. It happened that at this time Bishop Selwyn, then Bishop of New Zealand, was in England. He was an old friend and counsellor, and Mr. Patterson felt the deepest veneration for his character and for his labours. Talking together in the garden at Feniton Court, the Bishop of New Zealand commended him to the patronage of his friend, settled so pleasantly near his father and his sisters. 'I do not know that,' said Mr. Patterson. 'What do you mean?' said Bishop Selwyn; and then for the first time he heard that Mr. Patterson's one wish was to devote his life to that missionary work in which the Bishop of New Zealand was already engaged. Sir John Patterson, feeling as he did that he should see his son no more, gave his consent to their separation, as one who felt that we should not make our gifts to God of that which costs us nothing; and Mr. Patterson joined the Bishop of New Zealand in his work in New Zealand and the Melanesian Islands. His great aptitude for acquiring languages, and his gentleness of character, peculiarly fitted him for this work, and in due time he was called upon to take the oversight of the Melanesian Mission. He was very unwilling to undertake this responsibility, wishing rather to serve under another; but ultimately the Bishop of New Zealand convinced him that it was his duty, and so he was consecrated Bishop. Few will need to be told how well he discharged this duty. Fever and ague, and latterly a still more distressing malady, broke down his health, but did not stop his work. With unflinching courage, he was, from a sense of duty, singularly cautious, and there would have been little fear for his life but for aggression on the part of white men engaged in kidnapping, and for this purpose they even used his name, and enticed the natives on board their ship on the plea that he had sent for them. Except for these acts of others he had no fear for his life. He thought, indeed, that it was possible that he might be detained a prisoner among them, and directions were given in such an event that they should watch him most carefully at about 3 o'clock a.m., as at that time he would most probably endeavour to escape.

"The Rev. Mr. Aitken, Bishop Patterson's fellow sufferer, had been for several years attached to the Mission, and had resided some time ago for several months upon one of the Melanesian Islands. Both the Bishop and he had often before been at Santa Cruz, and were well known to the natives generally. The Melanesians, however, hold it as a matter of faith that any fatal outrage must be avenged by the sacrifice of the first man they meet of the offending nation."

CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR IN MANY LANDS. A Souvenir, by H. E. Cremer, jun., author of "Easter Eggs, a Sketch of a Good Old Custom." London: 210, Regent-street.—This neat little brochure, which, it is stated, not published for sale, but for presentation to the customers at Mr. Cremer's establishment, gives a well-written account, as its title would indicate, of the customs prevailing in "many lands," and by many nations ancient and modern, at this festive season, including those of the ancient Egyptians, Chinese, Hindoos, the Latin, Greek, Protestant and Lutheran Churches, European Eastern and Western lands, and in "Merrie England," past and present. Each page is illustrated with a well engraved and appropriate "corner-piece," occupying nearly half the space; and it is in an extremely neat and tastefully got up, forming an acceptable and elegant present for the season.

MR. MATTHEW GREATHREAD, of Richmond, Yorkshire, died there on Sunday, in the 102nd year of his age. He was born at High Cumiscliffe, near Darlington, on the 23rd of April, 1770, and was believed to be the oldest Freeman in England, having been a member of a lodge for seventy-five years.

The Latest Fashions.

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

LET us wish our readers at once a Happy New Year, ere we start with our descriptions of new toilets; and let us hope that 1872 may be marked in the history of costume, by the restoration of good taste for all that is ugly or fantastic, and the maintenance of such good points as we already possess. Unfortunately, to hope that everyone could ever be attired in good taste, would be vain; for it is not given to all women to know how to dress, and it is those who caricature and exaggerate rather than those who set it, who produce the wonderful monstrosities of the toilet that give welcome scope to the satirist and the cynic. However elegant might be the designs introduced for the robes, the mantles, the coiffures and the headresses, there would always be found plenty to distort and exaggerate the model into a shape ugly and ludicrous. But she who has good feeling for the proprieties of the toilet will always contrive to be graceful and pleasing by modifying extremes, by knowing how far to adopt any particular style, and how to assume it, without defying the humour of the hour.

The short loose jacket called the Dolman is very much worn in Paris at present, and nothing is in better taste or more affected than a short skirt of velveteen, a polonaise of embroidered cashmere, and a dolman of velveteen, all of one colour. Velveteen is very much worn in Paris, both in black and colours, especially maroon.

A very popular style of dress is an havannah faille, trimmed with alternate flounces of faille and velvet of the same colour; a princess tunic open in front, raised at the sides with a puff, and open behind also, the ends forming long points. The velvet sleeves half large, trimmed with a flounce of faille, over a flounce of velvet.

Satin cloths are very much worn with a petticoat, with one very deep box-pleat, and a long skirt looped up over it, a deep jacket of the same, with a box-pleated frill down the front and round the jacket, headed by a bias band, and above that an upright pleated frill of velvet, and at the back of the neck a velvet bow and short ends. The favourite colours are dark bottle-green, fawn and brown mixed, Indian red and mulberry colour. Some of these satin cloths are worn trimmed with fur, such as fox or lynx, with which a muff and tippet to correspond are assumed.

Many costumes are thus made: a satin cloth petticoat with a deep box-pleated flounce, a silk rep polonaise of a rather lighter shade, and a tight-fitting velvet jacket, rather deep in the basque, edged with fur, the costume of one colour. Sable, fox, and chinchilla fur is worn, and is usually very deep.

Cloth pelisses are also worn, trimmed with about four inches of dark fur. These are shaped like tight-fitting jackets, open in front and the skirt descending nearly to the ankles.

Short jackets of cloth are worn braided

pleated flounce, headed by a bias band of brown velvet an inch and a half wide. The tunic *en suite* was trimmed with a frill of the faille and a narrower band of brown velvet. The bell sleeves were gauged at the elbow with a band of brown velvet, edged with a frill of faille and a rosette placed at the back of the velvet band. These sleeves gauged just below the elbow are more fashionable than those hanging loose.

A half-mourning toilet was made of black silk grenadine with a long train, bearing a deep flounce pinked out and headed by a ruche, also pinked, a ruche piped with white satin enclosed the pinked ruche. The tunic of the grenadine was edged with a frill headed by a ruche similarly set on to that already on the skirt. The square body and long sleeves were trimmed to correspond.

long plaits or coils of soft hair are worn at the back, or coils of various length and thickness, and a very broad massive plait round the crown of the head.

For headresses, Dolly Varden caps, bows of ribbon and lace, bows and tufts of marabout feathers are worn, or a single feather, fastened by a bow, or a cluster of jewels. Some of these feathers are white or black tipped with gold.

All kinds of lace are worn; but Duchesse, deep Valenciennes, and fine *point de Venise* preponderate. Both black and white lace tunics over coloured silks and satins are much in favour.

For evening toilets, dresses of China crêpe are very pretty, and in Paris are much worn at the theatres and *soirées*. Pink, blue, and mauve are the favourite colours, made up,

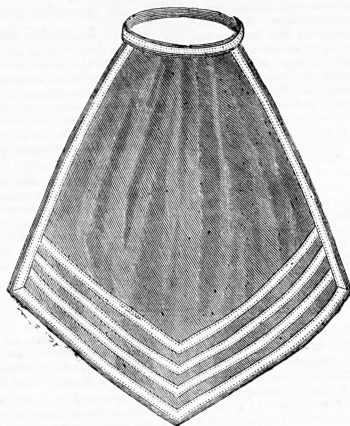


FIG. 16.—BLACK SILK APRON.

Training petticoats of fine muslin, flounced, and edged with lace, are worn under robes of silk and satin, and are often the longer of the two, so as to be visible behind. In front the dresses are frequently short enough to show the shoes, which are made with very high heels and immense rosettes, or clusters of bows and buckles.

We noticed the other day a very pretty dinner toilet. It was of violet satin, with flounces half-way up the skirt, every flounce edged with white satin piping at the top, and white fringe on the hem. A peplum-shaped tunic fell over these flounces, and was edged also with a narrow flounce. The square body and hanging sleeves were ornamented to correspond with the skirt. The under sleeves were of handsome lace.

Gold necklets, supporting lockets, bearing

mixed with white lace. Also handkerchiefs of coloured crape, folded round the opening of square and heart-shaped bodies, and edged with lace, are very pretty additions to a demit-toilet.

The Viscountess (Dowager) Milton announces a volume of "Lectures on the Four Gospels for the use of families and schools."

It appears that a woman-hating establishment, a sort of bachelor's Arcadia, has long existed at a place called Acte, not far from the borders of Thessaly and Macedonia. A correspondent of the *Court Journal* thus describes it:—"It is a monastic confederation, consisting of twenty-three convents, and numbers more than 7,000 souls. Soldiers are paid by the monks to guard the borders of this happy land, and no woman is allowed to enter. The very idea of woman, whether as sister, wife, or mother, seems to be wholly lost. To all our

DESCRIPTIONS OF OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

FIGS. 1 and 2 represent an elegant design for an afternoon promenade costume, or a dress for demit-toilet. It is composed of the dark brown silk, with the lace and ruches, the puffs and kilt-pleated flounce of havannah colour. The hat is of brown felt, trimmed with brown velvet, and a couple of small havannah feathers. The bonnet is of brown velvet and havannah satin, with flowers of the lighter shade.

FIG. 3.—Promenade costume of maroon cashmere, made with seven small kilt-pleated frills, headed with bands of cashmere embroidered with silk; velvet ribbon may be substituted. The tunic is to match, and for out door wear a dolman should be added, trimmed in a corresponding manner, and lined with quilted silk of the same colour.

FIG. 4. is suitable for home or town wear. It is a dark green satin cloth, with one deep, slightly frilled, flounce, headed by a ruche lined with satin or velvet the same colour, the heading turned back to show it. The tunic is trimmed with a frill, headed by a row of green satin or velvet, drawn in at intervals of an inch apart. The jacket body is trimmed with a pleating of satin or a velvet ribbon. Satin and velvet should not be mixed in the garniture, but one of the two selected. A lighter shade of green is used for the bow in the hair.

FIG. 5.—Costume for a little girl. Dress and tunic of sage-green silk, trimmed with a flounce and ruche of book muslin kilt-pleated, the ruche edged and set on with a row in the centre of dark-green satin ribbon. Green ribbon in the hair.

FIG. 6.—Dress for a little girl, consisting of polonaise of mauve cashmere, trimmed with violet velvet ribbon, and violet waistband and bow. Petticoat of violet velveteen, trimmed with two bands of mauve satin. Mauve bow in the hair.

FIG. 7.—Dress of French grey cashmere, with a deep flounce, and tunic short before and crossed at the back, over which a sash of the material, lined, falls. The trimming is black ribbon velvet and a deep black or grey fringe. The jacket, body, and sleeves are trimmed with a ribbon ruche, with a row of narrow velvet in the centre.

FIG. 8.—Long dress of havannah silk, the tunic trimmed with havannah fringe, with brown tassels; the heading of a handsome crown passementerie or fancy fringe. The body high, but trimmed square, with fringe and passementerie. Bows of havannah ribbon. Deep hanging sleeves, trimmed to correspond with the skirt.

FIG. 9.—Dress for a young lady of twelve or fourteen years, in two dark shades trimmed with poplin. Skirt of the light. Body and tunic of the light shade, robed with bands of the dark, ending in rosettes. Sleeves to match the tunic, and both edged with fringe of the light shade.

LINGERIE.

FIG. 10.—Camisole bodice for a young girl to wear under a lace or muslin Garibaldi, for evening dress.

FIG. 11.—Linen chemise, the yoke made of alternate tucks and insertions, and edged all round by insertion.

FIG. 12.—Night dress, the yoke of crossover tucks and insertion. The centre band of insertion and embroidered frills carried all down the front.

FIG. 13.—A dress sleeve. The frill and spout cut in tabs, lined, and trimmed with two rows of velvet and face reversed.

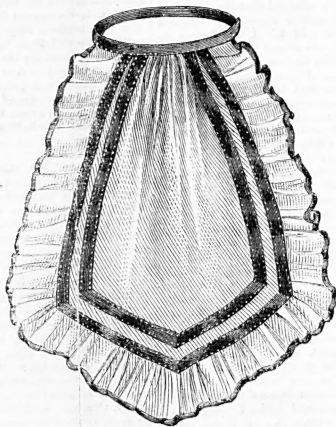


FIG. 17.—WHITE MUSLIN APRON.

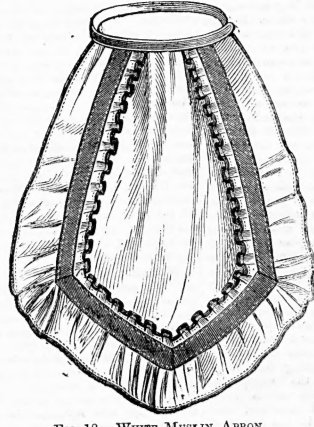


FIG. 18.—WHITE MUSLIN APRON.

à la militaire, or trimmed with narrow bands of fox, astrakhan, or seal skin.

A handsome promenade costume was made thus: a rich black satin petticoat with flounces about eight inches deep, with one wide box-pleat at intervals, between fine kilt-pleats. Over this a rich silk velvet polonaise. A deep pointed collar of sable, cuffs and muff to correspond. A high slate-coloured felt hat, trimmed with slate-coloured velvet, and an aigrette of ruby colour. Round the neck a Brighton tie of ruby colour, tiny high-heeled shoes and very large rosettes and buckles.

At a recent *soirée* we observed a rich salmon-coloured faille robe with a deep box-

diamond monograms, crosses or stars are very much worn; but collarettes, consisting of a band of half-inch velvet, lined with white silk, are worn close round the throat. These are edged with very narrow real Valenciennes lace, and fastened with a small jewelled snap. Some are plain, and others ornamented with jet braiding, or pearls at intervals.

Stars are very much worn in the hair—some are of diamonds, others gold, or Paris jet. Star earrings and neck pendants to match are also in vogue.

The hair is frequently turned back in front over pads, sometimes only a little raised, and cut in a fringe or little curls over the forehead, and at other times dressed high. Very

old bachelors who complain of the wiles of women seeking to entrap them into marriage, this territory, belonging to Mount Athos, can easily be recommended as a haven of refuge."

THERE are many, many young wives all over our land who have not had the supreme advantage of a skilful mother's teachings, or having had the opportunity, neglected it. And oh! how many there are who marry and set up an independent home without once considering the inestimable privileges, and the grave responsibilities that belong to the Queen of Woman's Kingdom! How many, who never once think that upon their own personal exertions depends the health, the comfort, the happiness, the moral tone, the religious growth of their households, be they small or large.

FIG. 14.—A muslin under-sleeve, trimmed with lace, and made with narrow bands of muslin machine-stitched.

FIG. 15.—Dress sleeve trimmed with frills and velvet, and coat-shaped under-sleeve of white lace.

APRONS.

FIG. 16.—Black silk apron, trimmed with bands of white or coloured ribbon to match the costume.

FIGS. 17 and 18 are designs for pretty white muslin aprons, to be worn in the drawing-room when making tea. They may either be edged or trimmed with ribbon or muslin. Coloured muslin laid on in bands looks very pretty and will wash. It is still handsomer if covered with clumsy insertion. Bright green, bright blue, and crimson are the most effective colours.



FIG. 10.—MUSLIN BODICE FOR A YOUNG GIRL.

FANCY NEEDLEWORK.

FIG. 19.—Toilet mat, centre for a sofa cushion or pincushion. This design is exceedingly effective for either of these purposes. Take a piece of scarlet cashmere, trace the design on paper and tack it on the cashmere, which should be stretched in a work-frame. Run the outline of the design in coloured silks, using the proper colour for each. Remove the tissue paper. Raise the flower petals with silk and work over in satin stitch: fine purse or coarse sewing silk may be used. The centre flower is blue; the heart golden-yellow, worked in knots, or set on with beads. The small flower under it is straw-yellow, and the two forget-me-nots below blue with yellow hearts. The flower a little below the centre one to the right is white with an orange heart, and that to the left violet or mauve with an orange heart. The wheat is straw-yellow, the corn-flowers dark blue, and the small flower above the centre to the left and the bud, pink. Work the sprays in three shades of green, two yellow-greens and one darkish blue-green—using very coarse purse silk. The border is blue ribbon heron-boned across, reverse ways with maize-coloured coarse purse silk.

FIGS. 20 and 21.—Point lace insertion to edge a square body and under lace coat cuffs. Materials: point lace braid, Walter Evans and Co.'s Mecklenburg thread, No. 16, and H. Walker's point lace needles, No. 21. There is very little work in these patterns, especially Fig. 20. It is to be tacked round the square of the neck between two ruffles of the colour of the dress, arranged so as to allow the full width of the lace to appear. A white fringe under the lower ruche is a pretty addition. To make it up for sleeves: make a coat sleeve of real Brussels net, piping the seams, make a cuff of the point lace, and add a very narrow lace edging. Above the lace, put a ruche to match the dress, and above that a fine pleated net frill-edged with satin ribbon of a corresponding colour and the narrowest width possible.

FIG. 22.—Design for an embroidered corner for a lady's handkerchief. Materials: W. Evans and Co.'s embroidery cotton, and H. Walker's elliptic needle. Fine cotton is best, but the size must be regulated by the material of the handkerchief. Trace the design on tissue paper and ink it over. When dry place the handkerchief over it and fasten both on *toile cirée*. Run the outline of the design with fine embroidery cotton. It is all worked in satin stitch, except the spaces of the basket, which are made of little knots, and the breasts of the birds, which must be done with rather coarser cotton in the way seen in the illustration.

FIG. 23.—A baby's boot. This makes a charming little gift. The shape may be got by cutting out the sole of an old knitted baby's boot, taking

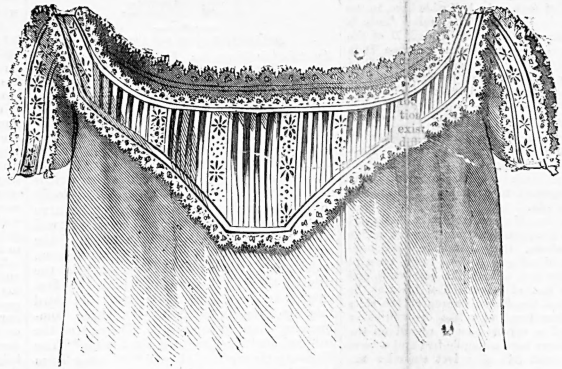


FIG. 11.—LINEN CHEMISE.



FIG. 12.—NIGHT DRESS.

the pattern flat on paper. Two sides of equal size are wanted, and a piece for the flap. Sky-blue faille or rich silk is the prettiest material. Work the flowers with rose pink fillolelle, and the leaves with two shades of green. Line with white silk. Bind with rose pink sarsnet ribbon, add the sole, and rosettes of rose pink sarsnet ribbon (or very narrow terry silk ribbon). The buttons, if they can be procured, should be of rose pink silk also, if not, use mother-o'-pearl buttons.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR OUT PAPER PATTERN.

This is the pattern of a very pretty sleeve for demi-toilet, and one that takes a very small quantity of the material of the dress. Cut the sleeve by Fig. 1. It is left open from A to D, faced with

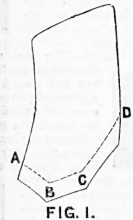


FIG. 1.

white silk, piped at the edge and trimmed. Fig. 2, the under-sleeve, may be made of book muslin or

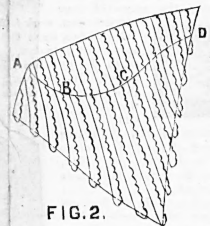


FIG. 2.

net, according to taste. Cut it by the paper pattern (which represents half of it). The material is joined at the short side, A, and hemmed at both edges. Then, if made of muslin, set on narrow



FIG. 13.—DRESS SLEEVE.

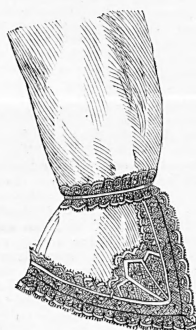


FIG. 14.—MUSLIN SLEEVE.

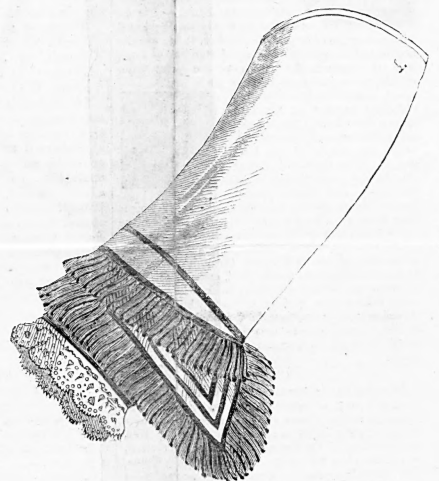


FIG. 15.—DRESS SLEEVE.

muslin frills edged with very narrow Valenciennes, or of net frills, of inch-and-a-half wide lace, in the manner shown in Fig. 2. The white sleeve is tacked inside the silk one, A to A, and D of the under-sleeve passing a little further in than D in Fig. 1. B and C in Fig. 2 match to B and C of Fig. 1. The under-sleeve can be first pinned in place, and then tacked to the dress sleeve lining.

OUR COLOURED FASHION.
FIG. 1.—Costume of red faille, with a deep plaited blouse, headed by a wide ruche. Polonaise of black velvet, edged with a plaiting and double flounce of black lace. A short over-jacket of velvet, ornamented to correspond. Bonnet of pearl grey terry silk.

FIG. 2.—Costume of green cachemire.—A short skirt with two kilt-plaited narrow flounces, and a band of velvet above. Over that again cun flounce and two bands of velvet. A deep tunic open at the sides and reversed, to look like sash ends, and suspended by a knot of velvet. The front of the tunic forms into a fan-shaped basque at the sides and back. Three loops of velvet descend below the basque, and a velvet bow is placed on the waist. The sleeves have a double frill and a band of velvet; a small frill of velvet encircles the neck.

INSTRUCTION IN WORKING POINT LACE.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE STITCHES.

(Continued.)

SPANISH POINT.—Make an underlay of soft cotton, over which work, very closely together, even and smooth, a succession of button-hole stitches. The edge is sometimes fitted with dotted Venetian or Raleigh bars.

OPEN ENGLISH LACE.—Make a number of diagonal bars rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. apart, then add a line of perpendicular and one of horizontal threads, and work a spot where the bars cross each other, as in the English lace. The effect is improved if the horizontal and up-right threads are made coarser than the other two.

BARCELONA LACE.—The first row is worked the same as the Sorrento to edging, but the second row has four tight stitches worked in the wide space; the third is the same as the first, and repeat.

ESCOLIER LACE.—Work nine button-hole stitches close together, miss the space of three, and repeat to the end of the thread. The second and all succeeding rows should be commenced three stitches from the end, which will cause the open spaces to fall in diagonal lines.

ANTWERP LACE.—In the first row leave the space of four stitches open, work four button-hole stitches, leave the space of four; work twelve, leave the space of four; work four, and repeat. In the next row work twenty, leave the space of four, work twenty, and repeat to the end.

SORRENTO LACE.—This lace is formed of rows of Sorrento edging worked on each other, and may be worked backwards and forwards.

CADIZ LACE.—In the first row work six close button-hole stitches, miss the space of two, work two more, miss two, then work six, and so repeat; in the second row, work two stitches above each vacant space in the preceding row. The third row same as first, and repeat alternately.

HENRIQUES LACE.—Fasten the thread firmly on the braid with one or two button-hole stitches, then pass the needle to the opposite side, and fasten in the same way, then return the needle to the point from which you began by passing the needle round the first thread a sufficient number of times to form a tight twist; then make another line parallel to this one, about the tenth of an inch distant, twist the needle round this thread four times, and on the single and double thread form a square spot by darning the three six times; then twist your needle round the thread seven or eight times, and form another spot. Repeat this to the end of the line. Make similar ones about a quarter of an inch apart through the space.

When all these lines are worked, cross them with others in an opposite direction, worked in the same way, taking care that in crossing the lines the thread is twisted between the first and second bars, so that a small square may be left clear, and be careful that all the dots fall evenly one under the other.

Wrenn, the governor of the Cardiff County Gaol, has been suspended, by a resolution of the Glamorganshire Court of Quarter Sessions, on a charge of irregularity in the prison accounts. Cox, the governor of the Swansea House of Correction, was at the same time censured for a similar offence. The chief irregularity consisted in second-class fares for prisoners conveyed by railway being charged when they had been carried at third-class rate.

New Books.

JUVENILE MAGAZINES.

Aunt Judy's Magazine. Edited by Mrs. Alfred Gatty.—London: Bell and Daldy, York-street, Covent Garden.

The January number of this excellent magazine contains the usual amount of interesting juvenile literature. Three new continuous stories are commenced. "From Six to Sixteen," promises to be the autobiographical of two young ladies during the periods of their lives indicated by the title. No doubt the author will not be so cruel as to leave them when their own task is finished, but will let us know what becomes afterwards of the two interesting little maidens of the moors. "Christmas Holidays at Everton," is the title of the second story, of which the first chapter appears. Of "Margery," the third tale, by Douglas Straight, the three commencing chapters are given. The rest of the subjects are "The Origin of Engraving," "The Hunting Grounds of Youth," "Notes from the Diary of a Boy," a musical composition by Alfred Gatty, and some poems, the shorter of which we quote:—

HAPPY THOUGHTS.

When the many compass me,
Love I never talk to thee,
And the thought that fills my heart,
Jealously I guard apart.
But when wondering they desecry,
Sudden gladness light my eye,
"Tis that through my soul the while
Memory has shed thy smile.

Home Pictures.—London: Graphotypy Company, Garrick-street, Covent Garden. A pamphlet volume, consisting chiefly of illustrations, executed by the graphotype process, and issued in penny numbers. The writing has a strong religious bias, and the publication is apparently designed for the cottage library.

The Youth's Playhour and Boy's Journal.—London: Graphotypy Company, 7, Garrick-street, Covent-garden—is an excellent magazine for young readers of both sexes, although more especially designed for boys. It contains well and familiarly written essays on scientific subjects, and on natural wonders, and curiosities, biographies, travels, fireside amusements for winter evenings, chess and draught problems, gardening, and a variety of information of an interesting and amusing nature. The serial story, "Five Weeks in a Balloon," is ably written, and the marvellous adventures through which the author takes his heroes have an air of truth, as they are narrated, that carries the interest of the reader from chapter to chapter. A few pages are also reserved for the original compositions of subscribers, and prizes awarded for various subjects, such as essays, poems, models, drawings, &c.; neither are feminine rights ignored, for we understand that the competition is equally open to girls.

The Children's Treasure and The Infant's Delight.—London: Graphotypy Company, 7, Garrick-street, Covent-garden—are two juvenile magazines sure to find a welcome in the nursery. The latter is printed in large type, with the words divided, and is suited for the reading of quite young children. "The Children's Treasure" is intended for girls and boys from eight to ten years of age. Both are profusely illustrated with plain and coloured pictures and prettily designed texts.

On the Curability of Cancer and its Medical Treatment without Surgical Operation. By Dr. G. von Schmidt. Translated from the French by James E. Carnegie. London: Wyman and Sons, 74, Great Queen-street, W.C.

Dr. Schmidt for ten or twelve years devoted a great portion of his time to investigating the best method of curing cancer, and arrived at a strong conviction that it could be cured without recourse to surgical operations. His conclusions being based on a large amount of practical experience, as he himself asserts, in which his treatment was almost invariably successful. Operation for cancer is so painful, so often fatal, and even when successful, a repentance is generally necessary after a period, perhaps a year, that the experience and labours of Dr. von Schmidt must be regarded as highly valuable, and his pamphlet well worth the perusal of those suffering from this insidious and too generally fatal disease.

Report on the British Nursing Association and Training School for Protestant Nurses. 35, Cambridge-place, Paddington.

The following extracts from the report will show the nature of the Association and the opportunities offered for the proper training of nurses:—

Since the commencement of the Association in 1867, there have been admitted for training sixty-five young women. Every precaution is taken to ascertain the character of the candidates, both from

employers and ministers of religion acquainted with them.

A very important arrangement has been entered into with the governors of the Royal Free Hospital, by which the Association undertakes the whole nursing of the hospital, and has placed there their lady superintendent and twenty nurses and probationers.

The number of those now employed as private nurses is six, as hospital nurses twenty-three. The committee continue to receive the most satisfactory testimony to the value attached to the services of the nurses, by every family in whose aid they are employed. The great subject of regret connected with this part of the work is, that the committee have not the funds for training more probationers, and so providing for the almost daily demand for a nurse for the sick and suffering in all classes of society.

The Home, 35, Cambridge-place, W., neatly and inexpensively fitted up, is always open to the inspection of visitors. Accommodation is provided for three lady probationers, and eleven nurses and probationers. It is in the immediate charge of the lady superintendent, or, as at present, during her absence on other important duty, a lady acting in that capacity. During the time that much of the training was carried on at St. Mary's Hospital, many of the probationers resided at the Home, but now that most of it is carried on at the "Royal Free," and the "Victoria" Hospitals, the inmates of the Home are not so numerous. The staff consists of the lady superintendent, a cook, and a housemaid. The average numbers residing are, seventeen the greatest, and three the least, during any one of the last twelve months. The average cost of maintenance per head is, 11s. 6d. the greatest, and 11s. 6d. the least per day, during the same period.

The Home is frequently visited by the ladies of the committee, and is found clear, airy, and in good order. The accommodation provided for the nurses is comfortable, and every desire is manifested to meet all reasonable requirements.

Lady probationers are admitted on payment of 13 guineas per quarter, in advance, or £30 per annum. They reside in the Home, and are trained at the Royal Free, Guy's, or some other hospital; six hours the advantage of this opportunity of thorough instruction.

New Music.

VOCAL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT COCKS AND CO., NEW BULLINGDOKE-STREET.

Speak Well of the Absent. Words by C. P. Russell. Music by W. J. Wrighton.

The words of this song are considerably above the average, and the melody, which is sufficiently appropriate to the subject, is original and pretty. It is in 3-4 time, and the key (three flats) brings it well within the range of a large number of voices.

In this I hope (In Hoc Spero). Sacred song. Written by Miss Helen M. Burnside. Music by Miss Lindsay (Mrs. Workington Bliss).

A devotional spirit of a high order is breathed in the words of this song, although we would remind Miss Burnside that "favour" and "Saviour" do not form a rhyme. This, however, is the only fault we have to find. The music is very good indeed, being full of religious fervour and pathos. It is set in A, common time, and the compass of the lady is contained within the octave E to E. The accompaniment is elaborate and effective without being difficult. We must also give a word of praise to the very beautiful design of a wreathed cross on the frontispiece.

PUBLISHED BY CRAMER, WOOD, AND CO., REGENT-STREET; AND LAMBORN, COCK, AND CO., NEW BOND-STREET.

The Angel of Sleep. Song. Words by G. A. Graham. Music by Henry Smart.

This lovely song, set in A, common time, with a compass of eleven notes from B to E, must be counted a gem of the season. It is a veritable lullaby; the words are worthy of the music and the music of the words.

Queen of Beauty. Song. Words by Frederick Enoch. Music by Henry Smart.

This is a very elaborate melody, full of beauty and originality, and the brilliant accompaniment, though offering some difficulties to a moderate performer, will thoroughly repay the trouble expended in mastering them. It is set in E, 3-4 time, and the melody extends from D to G, ten notes.

Harebells. Song. Words by Frank Murray. Music by Harry Gadsby.

We certainly cannot congratulate Mr Gadsby on the words he has selected for his setting; they are of the most commonplace and sickly-sentimental order, and it is small wonder that with such inspiration he has not risen to any very strikingly original flights in his accompaniments. There are, however, some pretty phrases in his melody, and as this—in two sharps—is moderately easy, extending only from D to E, it will doubtless find many purchasers.

Old Friends Passed Away. Song. Words by C. F. Rowe. Music by Ciro Pinsuti.

Signor Pinsuti has certainly been far more

fortunate than Mr. Gadsby, the words of this song have real thought and poetical expression in them, and the author has no cause to complain of any of their expression being subdued by the music. The accompaniment is easy but expressive, and the melody is both original and quaint. It is set in C, in common time, ranging from C to E (ten notes) and offering considerable opportunity for display.

I Heard a Voice. Song. Words by Louisa Gray. Music by Carlo Pinsuti.

This is a good effective song for a tenor voice. The words are above the drawing-room ballad class, and the music is really brilliant. The melody is full of originality and passion, and is set in B flat, 2-4 time, and extends from D to G flat. It is all set in D flat.

Forgotten. Song. Written and composed by Miss Louisa Gray.

This is an even more effective song for a tenor than the other, but as it has been several times sung in public by Mr. Sims Reeves, it hardly needs any other recommendation to make it as popular as it deserves to be. We may add, however, that no average tenor singer need be afraid of attempting it, while the accompaniment is sweet, easy, and clever, and the words are as full of feeling as the music.

Off I Wander. Song. Words by Colonel Meadows Taylor. Music by Louisa Gray.

This is another song, deserving high praise, both for its words and music. It is set in D, common time, and the compass extends only from D to E (nine notes).

The Night Closes o'er Her. Ballad. Words by Emily Bond. Music by Elizabeth Philp.

This ballad is charmingly pathetically written, and the music is intensely dramatic, offering splendid opportunities for display to any singer with a brilliant soprano voice. It is set in D, 3-4 time, and extends from D to F sharp.

Peace! It is I. Sacred Song. Written by the Rev. J. M. Neale, D.D. Composed by J. P. Knight.

This song is worthy of the composer of "Rock'd in the Cradle of the Deep," and is likely to be as great a favourite. The words are well chosen and arranged, and the music is of a purely sacred character. The key is E, 6-4 time, and the melody extends from E to E. The accompaniment is elaborate and full of beauties.

Eldorado. Song. Words by Edgar Poe. Music by "Ursula."

These well-known words have been very appropriately set by "Ursula," who has caught the somewhat bitter fullness of the writer, and given it full expression in her music. Both melody and accompaniment are easy, and the compass extends only from D flat to F.

PUBLISHED BY DUFF AND STEWART, 147, OXFORD-STREET.

Estranged. Song. Words by Russell Gray. Composed by Virginia Gabriel.

Few of this talented composer's songs will take higher rank as a popular favourite than this. The sad tenderness of the words have been linked to so expressive and appropriate a melody that it is sure to be welcomed in every drawing-room and boudoir. It is set in D, common time, compass D to G (eleven notes).

Thistle-down. Words by Miss B. Hobbs. Music by Virginia Gabriel.

We have here some very pretty words, wedded to a pleasing melody, presenting but few difficulties either in melody or accompaniment. It is set in E, 6-8 time, and the compass ranges from D to G.

Les Deux Roses. Romance. Paroles de

Dawoud Pacha. Musique de Virginia Gabriel.

We really cannot compliment the Pacha on his words, and still less can we affect patience with his translator, who writes even greater nonsense than the servant of the Sultan. But the words, such as they are, have been furnished by the composer with a most elaborate and effective setting. The accompaniment is brilliant in the extreme, and the melody—in four flats, 3-4 time—not without beauty.

Parting Words. Song. Words by Charles Swain. Music by Edward Sand.

The story from the sublime to the ridiculous is so easily made that Mr. Charles Swain is by no means the first who has contrived to cross the dividing fence unconsciously. Still we are compelled to acknowledge that it was only on a second reading we discovered these parting words were not intended to be a comic song; and, indeed, it was only the character of the music that finally convinced us. Mr. Sand has, however, taken his author *au grand sérieux*, and produced a pathetic, tender, melody, worthy of a better fate than to be joined to such words.

When I Remember. Song. Words by Jean Ingelow. Music by Mrs. Alfred Phillips.

The somewhat quaint but pathetic mournfulness of Miss Ingelow's verses has been

well caught in the very charming setting given to them by Mrs. Phillips, who on a simple theme has built a very lovely melody, which will recommend itself to all who try it. The key is F, common time, and the range from E to F.

The Unwise Choice. Ballad. Words by Alice Cary. Music by Kate Lucy Ward.

This charming little ballad has already achieved the popularity it deserves, but is sure to be even more widely known than at present. It is in the key of G, common time, and is arranged to suit either a contralto or mezzo-soprano voice, but would be specially effective in the former.

My Love and I will Meet. Song. Written by Henry Joyce. Composed by Ed. Regloff.

This is a very good specimen of the ordinary tenor song for the drawing-room; and as it is arranged in several keys to suit every variety of voice, and enables a moderate singer to make considerable display without much strain upon his resources, it should be a favourite during the present holiday season.

Never a Care Have I. Ballad. Words by H. Joyce. Composed by T. G. B. Halley.

One of the very best contralto songs we have seen for some time, but requiring some singing. The melody is really beautiful, and as original as beautiful, while the accompaniments are full of harmonies. It is set in E flat, 6-8 time, and the compass extends from B (below the line) to E (eleven notes). It can also be had set in G.

PUBLISHED BY HOPWOOD AND CREW, NEW BOND-STREET.

All Like Faded Flowers are Gone. Song. Words by Frank Stainforth. Music by Herr Meyer Lutz.

This is a very charming song for a baritone, and one that is sure to become popular. It will be specially welcome in friendly parties and family gatherings, as it is arranged with a chorus for different voices. But beyond this it is specially noticeable for the excellence of the words, which are full of deep poetical feeling, though somewhat mournful in their tone. The melody is equal to anything Herr Lutz has composed, which is high praise indeed. It is in three flats, 12-8 time, and the compass only extends from D to E.

INSTRUMENTAL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT COCKS AND CO., NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.

The Wanderland Quadrilles, and The Wide Awake Quadrilles. By C. H. R. Marriott.

These are two very lively sets of quadrilles, both of them adapted for children, the first especially being very easy, and fingered in the more difficult passages; but although thus intended for learners, they will be found by no means without other attractions, though the children will probably be specially delighted with Mr. Concanen's illustrated frontispiece to the former, and Miss Corboux's to the latter. Both are charming.

PUBLISHED BY DUFF AND STEWART, 137, OXFORD-STREET.

Charles et Olga. Grande Marche. Par Sir Julius Benedict.

This march was composed for the 25th anniversary of the marriage of King Charles and Queen Olga of Wurtemberg, and Sir Julius has certainly risen to the occasion and produced a work of which even he may well be proud.

Esmeralda. Bolero. Composed by W. C. Levey. Arranged for the piano by Brinley Richards.

This is a sufficiently lively and tuneful piece, very capably arranged as to display to the utmost without taxing too heavily, the capabilities of the executant.

Gloomy Winter's now Awa! Old Scotch Song. Arranged for the piano by Emile Berger.

With a determination worthy of Thalberg, Mr. Berger has laid violent hands on this simple old Scotch air, turned it upside down, inside out, and otherwise maltreated it until he has turned out a pianoforte exercise so brilliantly effective and yet so easy, that all young ladies in want of a show piece should bless him, while it is so short that the auditors should bless him too.

Ma Pensée à Toi. Romances pour Piano. Par E. Sauerbray.

This is a very effective, somewhat difficult, but decided romance, that we readily recommend it to all our readers who are seeking useful additions to their musical library.

Christmas Revels. Galop. By E. Sauerbray.

Beyond question the most tuneful and liveliest galop we have heard this season, one to hear which renders it impossible for the feet to remain still.

A Rustic Dance. By E. Von Hoff.

A very pleasant reminiscence of old world airs is called up by this piece, which has all the quaintness and old world melody demanded by its name.

The Rebecca Waltzes. By W. C. Levey.

This rather ambitious set of waltzes have already received so much favour at Drury

Lane Theatre that their success may be supposed to have been already secured. But we may call attention to the very charming introduction, and also to the Coda with its five motifs, of which the second and last are exquisite. Of the waltzes proper we prefer the first and last.

RECOLLECTIONS BY AN OLD LADY.

OF GRIMALDI.

MY esteemed friend, Dickens, in his charming life of Grimaldi, in the plenitude of extreme good feelings, makes no mention of the clown's eccentricities, his Anglo-Indianisms, or his *malapropisms*. Being constantly behind the scenes of Covent Garden Theatre, during the run of my first successful comedy at that house, I had many and frequent opportunities of both seeing and hearing Mr. Grimaldi in various peculiar positions. I was vastly amused on being introduced to him by Mr. Harris, the then proprietor of Covent Garden Theatre. I remember the occasion well.—On the ninth representation of my comedy, I ordered a supper for all parties whom the business of the scene employed, and as the pantomime was running at the time I gave instruction for including in the *invité* harlequin, pantaloon, clown, and indeed, all engaged, not even excepting the scene-shifters and their assistants. Grimaldi during his long connection with the Kembles, was remarkable for great assiduity in his calling, if not for the brilliancy of his conversation. On the night in question he was partaker, with the company, of a hot supper of roast beef, fowls, and vegetables. Noticing him eating, with uncommon gusto, some fine asparagus, I could not help observing the fact, and asked him what sort of vegetables he liked best. "Oh!" replied the merry clown, "smacking his lips, "vegetables I like, but of all vegetables in the world give me a leg of boiled mutton and a jowl of salmon." The same night in the green room of Covent Garden Theatre, he exhibited a fine pair of buckles, of the actors' fashion, which he had previously worn in a revived tragedy (it was usual, in those days, to send on the pantomimists or what is called "Gilly" the actors' dressing boxes, and he was greatly admired by the ladies. "Bless me," said Miss Foote, "I never saw your equal, Mr. Grimaldi. You are ever changing your buckles." "Ys, Miss Foote," said Grimaldi, "I am a great epicure in buckles." One night, during the pantomime, I overheard him in angry expostulation with Mr. Farley, who was the getter-up of it. Farley was chiding the clown for not going on at a particular touch of Bologna's wand. The duty of the clown was to run on the stage, and rush off again with a figure which was supposed to be petrified. "Go on, go on," said Farley. "It is not time yet, sir," said Grimaldi. "I am not wanted till Mr. Simmonds is petrified." On another occasion he boasted of certain overtures he had received from the rival house. "Sir," said he to Mr. Kemble, "they want to *invigilate* me. They say they will give me a couple of guineas a week more and a *bonassus* of twenty pounds to leave the old shop."—"And are you not tempted to improve your fortune by such an offer, Mr. Grimaldi?" "Not I, indeed, Mr. Kemble. As I have said with you, I wish to die with you, and if ever I go over to the other house, I hope I may *perspire* that very minute." Joy had all the eccentricities as well as humour of his ancestor, of whom it is recorded that, during the riots in 1780, when most persons, in order to save their residences, wrote on their doors "No Popery," he, to avoid all mistakes, stuck upon his house the words, "No religion, no hard." Joy Grimaldi, his descendant, was equally cunning and sharp. When he became part proprietor of Sadler's Wells Theatre, he took a cottage near Wilington-square. It was one of very small dimensions, and called forth a variety of ill-natured remarks from his brother comedians. Farley, having business with him, called to see him. Joy had carried out of the house the house, and he said to him how he liked it? He answered that it was neat and pretty, and even handsomely furnished; but at the same time there was not a room large enough to swing a kitten in it. Grimaldi's speculation at Sadler's Wells was not a fortunate one. He was ever wrangling with his co-proprietor, and particularly hated Hughes, the then manager. Grimaldi was very fond of amusing himself sometimes of a morning, by taking bread in his pocket to the theatre, and, during the intervals of rehearsal, feeding the ducks in the New River, a portion of which passed through the grounds belonging to Sadler's Wells Theatre. One morning, when he thought himself unnoticed, he observed one of the ducks swim about as swift as any of them, and gobble up so much of the bread, that Grimaldi roared out loud enough to be heard by Hughes, who was not far behind him. "Get out of that, you gobbling leech rascal, I see, you're the manager!" Upon another occasion he invited Ellar, the harlequin, to spend the day with him, and the latter came at an early hour in order to enjoy the diversion of angling in the river, of which he was very fond. Grimaldi, ever ready to oblige his old friend, ordered the fishing apparatus to be got ready, and a chair to be placed at the river-side for the accommodation of the party-coloured sportsman. Two hours did the industrious harlequin throw the line with as much patience as he enjoyed the length of Grimaldi and the corner of the Well came out from the stage-door, and the former said, "Well, Ellar, do they bite?" "Yes, lad, I've had a nibble or two." "By G—d, you have not," says Grimaldi. "What do you mean, lad—what do you mean?" says Ellar. "I mean that there is not a fish in this portion of the river, for we have nets at each end of the grounds and the fish clear of them, or our theatre spectacle to-night." Grimaldi had far more wit in him than even Boz has given him credit for. When he had a cottage and beautiful garden a few miles from

London, he had frequent visits, on business matters, from his manager, Farley, whose early sacrifices he had made produced a pecuniary position that would have been beyond the reach of himself. Upon one occasion Grimaldi himself opened the gate to let the manager in, whom, to his astonishment, he addressed thus: "Oh! Mr. Farley, I am right glad you are come, my peaches are very backward; do, for goodness' sake hold your nose over them for two or three hours." "You have been either said or wrote, indeed," said Farley, who, at one period of his life, was a *bon vivant* of the first description, and nearly sacrificed all his prospects in the profession to his love of the creature comforts of this world. At the onset of his career at Covent Garden he was taken one night in charge by the watch for a riot on turning out of the Kembles' Theatre, then newly-disclosed in Bow-street. When very much disguised in liquor he was remarkably prone to abuse and quarrel. In consequence of the charge, he was carried before one of the sitting magistrates at Bow-street, whose chief characteristic was that of despotism and stupidity. To every interrogatory of the magistrate, Farley made no other answer except "I asked you, you still replied with 'your worship's' wise!" Not being able to say anything else from him, he was committed till the next morning to sober him, when he was brought before the same Sclon, who began to reprimand him for his idle manner of talking the night before. "What did I say, then, sir?" inquired Farley. "Sir," cried the magistrate, "why, every question I asked you, you still replied with 'your worship's' wise; very wise; indeed, your worship's wise," and repeated it so often I thought you must be mad, and so did all the officers of the court." "Ha!" said Farley, "your worship justly reproves me; drunkenness is, indeed, a species of madness, and if I said your worship was wise—and I am sure I did so, since your worship said I did not—I must have been mad, indeed, and I hope you will pardon me." "Well, well," said the other, not liking the sarcasm, "get away to the play-house, and never let me see you, Mr. Farley, here again upon another occasion, or I shall fine you, Mr. Farley, assuredly I shall." It is here to be observed that Farley himself soon got the better of his propensities in favour of the wine cup.

MARGARET OF LANING.

MRS. FAWCETT'S SPEECH ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

At a recent public meeting at the Masonic Hall, Birmingham, to discuss the vexed question of Female Suffrage, Mrs. Fawcett delivered the following clever speech:—

She said that a well-known physician once divided his patients into two classes—those who were incurable and those with whom there was nothing the matter. They might also divide their audiences at meetings of this kind into two similar classes—those who are determined that nothing should ever convince them of the justice of women's claims to the suffrage, and those who having considered the matter had come to the conclusion that women's suffrage was a just and necessary consequence of free political institutions. In her opinion this was not exclusively a woman's question. The interests of men and women were not opposed. If the exclusion of women from political power be right, women as well as men, were interested in maintaining it, but if, on the contrary, it be unjust and contrary to the principle of true representation, then men as well as women were interested in destroying it. If one member suffered, all the members suffered. Some said that women were intellectually inferior to men and physically inferior to men, and were going to enter the ranks of the question of the relative mental powers of men and women. It was a question of philosophical interest, and quite irrelevant to the present question—ought women to have the suffrage? If it were established that the mental powers of women were inferior to those of men, it would not afford the slightest ground for denying them the suffrage. It was wrong, especially for those born north of the Tweed, that Britons born north of the Tweed were, on the whole, superior in mental power to Britons born south of that river. If this were established, no doubt it would afford an argument for the disfranchisement of London and Birmingham. But it was certain that all women were not inferior to all men. Mr. Bonner had argued that women should not have a vote, because they were superior to men, and that they could not be brought into rough contact with the other sex without defiling their modesty and purity. If one class, inferior to the other in the duties of physical life, would be contaminated and defiled, with which did they think political power would rest, with the contaminator or the contaminated, with the defiler or the defiled? Those who used an argument like this must laugh in their sleeves. It was an utter mistake to assert that women did not want votes. There were 200,000 signatures to the petition in support of Mr. Jacob Bright's Bill, and 160 members voted for the measure. She could not but express her astonishment at the argument that women were Conservatives and therefore ought not to be enfranchised! What would be thought of Conservatives who should gravely assert that all Dissenters should be disfranchised because they were generally Liberals? They had no right to ask how women would vote; the only question was, Was the extension of the franchise to women a right and just, and the true carrying out of the principles of representation? If answered in the affirmative, the disabilities of women ought no longer to be kept up. She allowed that women could not be soldiers and were not liable to be drawn for the militia; but she was not aware that the suffrage rested on a military basis; and even as being a household name, she was not a qualified household voter, she did not see any valid objection to women having votes, though they could not be soldiers. Some pointed to certain social distinctions conceded to women, such as her

position at the table, her taking precedence in leaving a room, and being allowed to take the inside of the pavement. Surely they would not put these considerations on a par with the rights and privileges of citizenship. True, courts were associated with kindness, and would not suffer by any increase of the political power of women. Mr. Bonner, in opposing Mr. Jacob Bright's Bill, said that to enfranchise women would disturb the foundations of society, and obliterate the distinctions and functions of the sexes which had always existed in every civilized community. It was difficult to reply to a charge so vague. What he meant to say probably was, that society was founded on the family, the family was founded on despotism, and anything which weakened despotism must weaken the foundations of society. She would say that, so far as society was founded on despotism it ought to be destroyed. But she objected to the implication that society was founded on a despotism, and asserted that all that was good in society would be greatly strengthened by the extension of political power to women. It was monstrous to say that such an extension would obliterate the distinctions and functions of the sexes which had existed in every civilized community. Certainly, no such arguments as these were used, women would not have to wait long for their enfranchisement. Mrs. Fawcett proceeded to argue that, except to the most timid of her sex, no difficulty would be found in the act of recording their votes; and then proceeded to reply to those who said there was no capacity for women to suffrage in the Bill. It must be confessed, she said, there was not; neither was there for household suffrage, compulsory education, and the addition of purchase in the army. She might give as a sample of one class of Biblical authority, "Call no man master;" but it would be remembered that the ideal of the New Testament was a system in which there was "neither Greek nor barbarian, neither Jew nor bond nor free." Another objection was that women's suffrage was repugnant to their feelings. To what feelings, or to what sense of propriety? In Turkey, for women to walk out with their faces uncovered was considered an outrage on the feelings of humanity, and in China for the women to pinch their feet to a third of their natural size was considered the test of female refinement. The fact was that the enfranchisement of women would be repugnant, not to those feelings which were necessarily eternal, but to those which were changeable and evanescent. The argument that the contention for the enfranchisement of women should be treated as a joke was only to be heard now in remote country districts, and was utterly refuted by the most philosophical writers of the day. Societies had been formed in London, Dublin, Bath, Edinburgh, and other towns, which had strengthened the movement by informing public opinion, and getting up petitions to Parliament. Much had been done by a similar association in Birmingham. Mrs. Sturge, and the ladies associated with her, but not so much as they might have expected from such a great political centre. In the work of agitation they naturally looked to what Birmingham had done, but in this matter of women's suffrage, it had not taken the position they were entitled to expect it to take, as the great centre of political thought. She hoped this meeting would stimulate them to establish a more general organisation, and that the influence of this great town would be felt both in Parliament and in the country at the back of this great question.

Mrs. Fawcett's speech was supplemented by the following remarks from the Hon. Auberon Herbert, who supported the resolution. He said he thought, that the women of the present day, who had been given had been received, that most of those present were in favour of woman suffrage. What they must have been struck with was this—that woman's life in modern society had not really room to grow and develop freely, and that this was especially true of the richer part of society. After giving the history of the education of the young of eighteen and a girl of eighteen—the former having all his energies developed for the life before him, while the education of the latter was directed to her fingers rather than her mind, and small things were made to take the place of large ones—the hon. member said that he believed that not only was there a great loss to women themselves in the present state of things, but a great loss of their influence upon men. He was a great believer of the influence of women upon men. He believed that in the end it would be one of the great means of making this world better and purer than it was. If they wanted to make a change, they must take away the artificial character from women's lives, and give them the same as the men. At the close of the meeting the resolution was put, and the chairman said that, wishing to do all the justice he could to minorities, he had to say that there were four gentlemen who were not yet convinced.

Good value for money is desired by all, but with articles that cannot be judged of by appearance, careful purchasers rely on the high standing of those with whom they deal. For thirty years Horniman's Pure Teas (in packets) have given general satisfaction, being of uniform good quality, and truly cheap. Sold by 2,538 Agents—Chemists, Confectioners, and Booksellers.

The dockyards at Devonport and Keyham are in a state of great activity, consequent on the number of ships now in hand to those establishments.

A STRIKE of goods guards and drivers on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway is threatened, owing to the refusal of the Directors to comply with the request of the men that ten hours should be paid for at the rate of eight hours to the day.

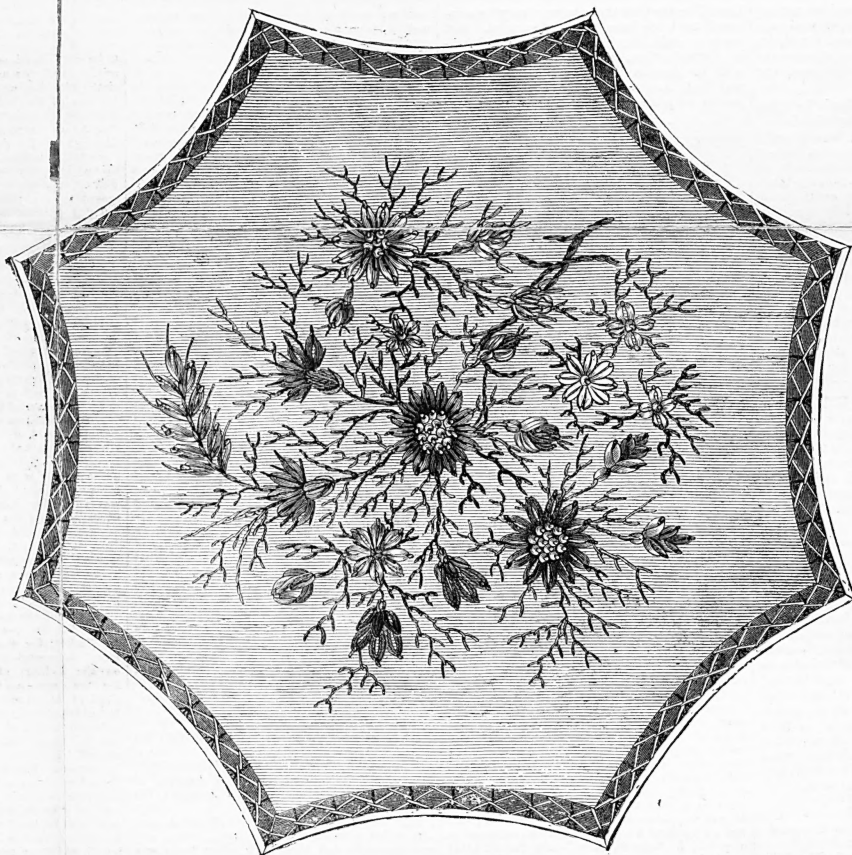


FIG. 19.—CENTRE FOR A SOFA CUSHION OR PINCUSHION.



FIG. 1. AFTERNOON COSTUMES. FIG. 2.



FIG. 3. PROMENADE COSTUMES. FIG. 4.



FIG. 20.—POINT LACE.

FIG. 22.—CONTRASTING HANDKERCHIEF.



FIG. 23.—BABY'S BOOT.

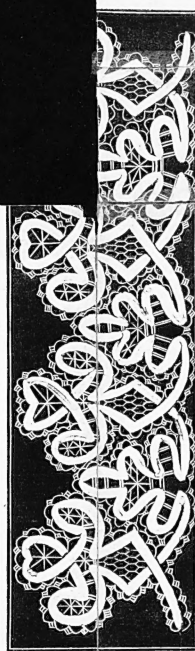


FIG. 21.—POINT LACE.



FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.

FIG. 7.
HOME COSTUMES.

FIG. 8.

FIG. 9.

The masculine, ranting, loud speaking platform sensationalist is but deeply injuring a cause that has more in it than home-loving, easy-going, busy matron is perhaps ready to allow; especially if, as frequently is the case, her family ties render any thought or study on the subject unlikely.

Music and the Drama.

SOME MORE CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS. It was impossible for us to chronicle last week all the changes in the programmes of the Metropolitan theatres on Boxing-night, but the principal ones were duly noticed, and all others we need allude to will be found recorded below.

OLYMPIC.

The only change at this theatre was a new farce written by Mr. Wybert Reeve, and entitled *Never Count your Chickens, &c.*, of which it will be sufficient to say that while absolutely destitute of any literary merit, it yet afforded some opportunity for histrionic display on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Robson and the other artists engaged. For the rest, Mr. Wilkie Collins's *Woman in White* still continues its successful career, thanks to the excellent acting of Miss Ada Dyer, Mrs. Viner and Mr. Billington, and, be it added, in spite of the clever burlesque of Count Fosco by Mr. Vining.

COURT.

At this charming little theatre the programme was strengthened by the production of a new drama, by Mr. Daly, entitled *My Father's House*, which very cleverly summarises the Smike episodes of Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby." The piece is a complete and deserved success, and is especially noteworthy for the acting of Mr. Righton as Squeers, (a really great performance), of Miss Brennan as Miss Squeers, of Mrs. Stephens as Mrs. Squeers, of Mr. Hillas as John, and of Mr. Coghlan as Smike, and of Mr. Wood as Ralph Nickleby.

SURREY.

MR. SHEPHERD has produced so many great pantomimes at the Surrey, that, to say the *King of the Peacocks* has been placed upon the stage under his immediate supervision is equivalent to saying it is a success. It is indeed a great triumph even for Mr. Shepherd, and in addition to being cleverly acted throughout, and boasting a very lively harlequinade, it possesses at least two scenes, of which should suffice to establish its popularity.

STANDARD.

ALTHOUGH the Standard Theatre is situated somewhat farther east than we ordinarily travel, an exception from our rule may well be made at Christmas time, when Mr. Douglas always provides a pantomime that vies with the best efforts of the largest West-end theatres. This year the great triumph of *Aladdin*, perhaps the best pantomime yet given at this theatre, is a scene showing the transportation by the magician of Aladdin's palace. The entire building is bodily transported from the stage by what is perhaps the greatest triumph of mechanical ingenuity ever witnessed in any theatre. But beyond this, the piece is well written, the scenery is magnificent, and the company is unusually strong.

POLYTECHNIC.

Nor even our scientific guide, philosopher, and friend, is insensible to the seductive delights of Christmas, and he has accordingly provided a varied entertainment for our patrons. From the long programme we may select for special praise the Professor's own discourse on "Shadows" (illustrated of course), and his view of the Battle of Dorking. Commend us also to the patriotic songs sung by Miss Alice Barth, to Mr. George Buckland's "Ghost of the Toll House," and Mr. J. L. King's "Christmas Comes but Once a Year." These should be enough, but they are only a tithe of all ordered at the home of popular science in Regent-street.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.

ALL the children insist on going to the far-famed waxworks in the holidays, and this year in addition to all the familiar attractions, there are portrait models of the Prince of Wales, and of Hudson, the "Railway King."

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS FORBIDDING RITUALISTIC CONFESSION.—From a report published by a country paper, it appears that the Rector of the High Church of Glastonbury, the Rev. Mr. Ross, lately accepted the services of a certain Rev. Father O'Neil, a Mr. Macfarlane, to hold special services in his church, under the title of "St. John's Mission." These services were carried out in the highest Church character, and every day the "fathers" preached. The first sermons were considered most acceptable, and it was not till after several evenings that the true character of the "mission" was divulged, when, after the sermon, any of the congregation were invited to come into the vestry to confess their sins. Whether any of their hearers were induced to go into the vestry does not appear, but the preaching attracted considerable notice, and large congregations attended. At the next service the Bishop preached. At the conclusion the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane again invited penitents to come and confess their sins, and read an exhortation to them to do so. The Bishop, however, who after the sermon had taken his seat as one of the hearers in the body of the church, arose and asked the speaker from what book he was quoting, as he could not, as Bishop of that diocese, allow any book to be used but the Bible and the Church Prayer Book; and on being informed it was the "Churchman's Manual," he solemnly protested against its teachings and, further, at the service on the following morning, in his sermon on confession, gave a flat denial to the principles enunciated by Mr. Macfarlane, warning his hearers against their errors, and emphatically declaring that confession must be made to God alone through Jesus Christ. After this rebuke, the preacher did not again bring forward the subject, and the St. John's Mission came to an abrupt termination.

THE BRIGHTON POISONING CASE.

CHRISTINA EDMUNDS, charged with wilful murder in one case, and with three several attempts to commit the same grave crime, who has been in custody at Lewes Gaol, under remand from time to time during the past four months, was removed on Thursday, under the provisions of a Bill known as "Palmer's Act," to Newgate, where, unless the case should be traversed, she will be tried at the next Sessions of the Central Criminal Court. The prisoner had scarcely entered Newgate, before she required, in somewhat peremptory terms, to have an interview with the visiting magistrates, her avowed purpose being to protest against what she defined, as the improper treatment to which the regulations of the Metropolitan Prison subjected her. She was understood to say, that at Lewes she had been allowed to occupy the same apartment with the matron of the county gaol, had been permitted to change her dress as often as she liked, to wear her bonnet at chapel, &c., and she complained warmly that the use of the velvet dresses and furs, suitable for the present season, which she had brought with her from Lewes to Newgate, had been denied her. Mr. Jones, the Governor, in his own name and on behalf of the magistrates, pointed out to the prisoner the impossibility of changing the regulations of the prison to suit the convenience of any individual, and earnestly advised her submission to the rules, assuring her, at the same time, that everything consistent with his duty should be done to secure her comfort. The Rev. Ordinary Lloyd Jones had also an early interview with the accused, who, in answer to his friendly ministrations, replied that she had been treated with great kindness by the Chaplain of Lewes Gaol, and she thought it would be much better that in her case that gentleman should continue to attend upon her, inviting the rev. ordinary's assent to this arrangement. The Rev. Lloyd Jones, whilst assuring the prisoner that he would offer no obstacle to her removal to Newgate, pointed out to her the difficulty of that gentleman giving up his other duties to attend any person in London; upon which the prisoner declared that she had always been brought up as a lady, and that it was quite impossible she could, as required, submit to attend the chapel service, without wearing a bonnet, &c. As nothing appeared likely to satisfy the unhappy woman, the Governor yesterday waited upon Alderman White, the visiting magistrate on the rota, who, in the course of the afternoon, went to Newgate, and had a long interview with the prisoner, who repeated her protests and complaints with great volubility and apparent earnestness. The worthy alderman, who yesterday pointed out to the accused how desirable it was she should exhibit a somewhat more conciliatory manner, and conform to rules which could not possibly be framed to suit individuals; but all the arguments addressed to the prisoner failed to create the smallest impression, and her last words to the alderman were that she would now appeal to the magistrates. This will not avail, as the sheriffs have nothing to do with the internal management of the city prisons. It is, however, hoped that under the care of the governor and the reverend ordinary the prisoner will presently become more reconciled to the position to which her alleged criminality has reduced her. It is a reasonable circumstance that the prisoner was sent up from Lewes on Thursday in sole charge of a venerable warden of the Sussex county gaol, who travelled alone with her in the railway carriage throughout the journey. This is considered very extraordinary, as is also the fact that the boxes and trunks which the prisoner brought from Lewes, and of which she complains she has been deprived, have not yet contained a knife and other articles of cutlery. The prisoner occupies a double cell on the female side of the prison, in association with an educated woman in custody on a charge of bigamy.

The following letter from the Governor of Lewes Gaol, has since appeared in the papers:—

SIR,—A paragraph appears in your issue of this morning headed "The Brighton Poisoning Case," containing statements said to have been made by Christina Edmunds at Newgate, and leading to the inference that during her detention here she had been treated with some special indulgences inconsistent with the prison regulations. Such remarks are calculated to reflect discredit on the discipline of this prison, and (although as a rule I do not think it necessary or desirable to correct every erroneous statement that may find its way into the public press relative to the arrangements of the prison, or to individuals confined therein) I shall ask your permission in this instance to state that Christina Edmunds was treated in all respects conformably to the prison regulations whilst here, with some trifling exceptions, granted by the visiting justices upon the recommendation of the surgeon; that she did not occupy the same apartment with the matron of the prison, but an ordinary cell; that the articles of cutlery said to have been used by her were used by several of the prisoners of the prison, with due precautions against any mischief arising; and finally, with respect to the general question of the treatment of unconvicted prisoners, I beg to observe that (due regard being had to security and to the maintenance of discipline and good order) the regulations do not require, neither does justice appear to demand, the imposition of vexatious restraints or indignities upon such persons, who are committed to prison for safe custody only, and not for the infliction of penal correction. As to the manner of her removal to Newgate, the chief warden (a most respectable and trustworthy officer, who has held his post nearly forty years) conveyed her in an ordinary railway carriage, open at all sides, and she was allowed to take with her a few necessary articles of clothing.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. H. HEBBY, Governor.
Sussex County Prison, Lewes, Dec. 30.

General Gleanings.

HER Majesty will open the ensuing Session of Parliament in person.

The London Hospital has just received £10,000 from "A Friend."

SOME FRIENDS of the Corner of Newcastle-on-Tyne have presented him with a sword of office, a revival of an old appendage to the dignity.

A SUBSCRIPTION is being made among the Germans for a statue of Moltke, to be erected at Parchim, Mecklenburg, his birthplace.

MR. DEXISON, on his retirement from the Speakership, will be raised to the peerage with the rank of Viscount.

The North-Eastern Railway Company has commenced the issue of third-class return tickets at about a fare and a half.

MADRID newspapers assert that dissensions have already broken out in the newly-constituted Cabinet.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to send a handsome present of game for the patients of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton.

THE death is announced of Sir Francis Brady, who for many years held the office of Chief Justice of Newfoundland, which took place on Sunday, at Bayswater.

GENERAL LADMIRAULT, Governor of Paris, has just issued an order forbidding the sale of photographs, engravings, or other prints of a nature to disturb the public peace.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Town Council, a vote of censure and indignation was passed against Councillor Hall for his disloyal expressions at a recent meeting.

An exhibition of the arts and industries of Spain, Portugal, and the colonies of these countries will be opened in Oporto on the 1st of August next.

THE shoemaker, Samuel Wallis, who was found guilty at the recent Derby assizes of the murder of his wife at Chesterfield, and was recommended to mercy on account of his weakness of mind, has been respited.

DURING a heavy gale, a large brick building, the Rosebank Engineering Works, at Bonnington, near North Leith, was blown down. The loss is said to be upwards of £4,000. Three or four men had a narrow escape.

MR. A. Salvin, architect, has been called in to the restoration of Warwick Castle. His peculiar fitness for the office may be estimated from an inspection of Warwick Castle, and the Temple Church. Sir William Tite has subscribed £100 to the fund.

A PLYMOUTH tradesman, named Richard John Mitchell, was inspecting the Christmas decorations at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, when he was seen to stagger in the aisle, and almost immediately he fell dead in his son's arms.

MONEY orders in future will be issued at any money order office in the United Kingdom, payable at any place in Alsace or German Lorraine, at the same rates of commission and on the same conditions generally as those fixed for orders issued on Germany.

NELSON LEE died somewhat suddenly on Tuesday morning at his residence, Shrubland-road, Dalston. The deceased gentleman was for many years lessee and manager of the City of London Theatre, and at a time when that eastern house was in the zenith of its popularity.

The late Earl of Ellenborough was buried in Oxen Church on Friday afternoon. Oxenton is a roadside village five or six miles from Cheltenham, and four miles from Southam, a quiet little place nestling at the foot of an arc of wood-topped hills.

A STRANGE but perfectly natural revolution in the dynasty of a European language is at present being silently worked out. In the schools of Finland the study and use of the Russian language has been made compulsory.

On Tuesday morning one half of a goods train broke away from the engine between Greenhill and Larbert, and ran down an incline. On its road it ran into by a goods engine, and a serious collision followed. The brakeman was killed, and the driver and fireman injured. The line was blocked for three hours.

At an adjourned inquest held at the King's Head Tavern, Broad-street, St. Giles's, on the death of Mr. Joseph Provenstein, master tailor, of 6, New Turnstile, Holborn, who expired on Christmas Day from the effect of a blow struck with a poker by his wife, a verdict of Manslaughter against Mary Provenstein was returned.

Two new stations have been opened for passenger traffic on the Tottenham and Hamstead Junction Railway, worked by the Midland Railway Company—one at Hornsey-road, for the accommodation of the residents of that part of Upper Holloway, and the other in the Junction-road.

MR. FLOWERS, of Bow-street, rewarded police-constable Brooms, 221 E, a young man who had been but a few days in the force, with £1 out of the fund placed at the disposal of the magistrates of this court, in consequence of the courage he displayed in rescuing a woman who had thrown herself into the Thames.

MR. WILLIAM FRIPP, a well-known citizen of Bristol, died at Teignmouth, where he had resided for years, on Sunday week, aged eighty-six. He was Sheriff and Mayor in 1814 and 1819, and three times contested, in the Conservative interest, the representation of the city with the late Mr. Berkeley, but was defeated by small majorities on each occasion.

The British Legation at Munich has been abolished. Mr. R. B. D. Morier, Chargé d'Affaires, at Stuttgart, will be appointed, Chargé d'Affaires at Munich; and Mr. G. G. Petre, Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, will succeed Mr. Morier at Stuttgart.

WOMEN are moving in Russia. At St. Petersburg, recently, Professor Gruben, of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, held a public examination of eight female pupils, in the presence of a multitude of the sterner sex. The ladies answered all the questions (by no means easy ones) quite correctly; and the "horrid men" went away considerably chaffed.

LATEST GLEANINGS.

At a meeting of the leading Conservatives held at Mansfield, the Hon. G. E. P. Monckton, son of Lord Galsworthy, was adopted as the Conservative candidate for North Nottingham.

A TELEGRAM from New York says Brigham Young arrested, on Tuesday to stand his trial for murder. Bail was refused.

THE Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford was opened for the second time, but no stock of any kind was on sale. Many butchers, salesmen, and others, were again doomed to disappointment.

ARTHUR FREDERICK BROWN, who lies in Warwick Gaol under sentence of death for the murder of John Millward at Coventry, on the 6th of December, will, according to present arrangements, be executed at the gaol at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning.

At Maudes's Menagerie, which has been exhibiting at Eton during the New Year's fair, the one-eyed keeper, named Massey, entered the den, containing five lions, and was exhibiting for the last time, when one of the lions seized him from behind. Before the unfortunate man could be released, he was badly torn and lacerated. He was removed to the infirmary, where he died shortly before midnight.

A DISTRESSING accident occurred yesterday evening, at Mr. Waggon and Hosier, Church-street, Old-bay, Mr. Tilsey, the landlord, had been out shooting, and upon returning placed his gun upon a table. The report of a gun was heard, and M. Burnell was found lying on the floor bleeding. In a state of insensibility. A large portion of the roof of his skull was blown off. She survived about forty minutes.

SOLUBILITY OF SILK.—The solubility of silk is a curious property recently brought to light, and it is a property which, if duly investigated, will be of considerable service in the art of detecting fraud, but for turning to account waste silk, flax, pincel cocoons, &c. It has been found by a French chemist that a preparation of chloride of zinc will dissolve silk, which fact at once suggests a method for detecting the tricks of those who sell silk weavers. Much of the woven silk, so called, contains a large proportion of wool or cotton, sometimes both, and all may be discovered by a simple chemical process. As we have stated the chloride dissolves the silk, but leaves untouched the wool and cotton; the wool, in turn, is dissolved by an aqueous solution of caustic potash, which leaves the cotton uninjured. In a recent communication to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Oudemans carried the question a step further by showing that the several operations may be accomplished in one single bath of ammonium of copper. Let the piece of cloth be plunged into this, and in a short time the cotton disappears; at the end of three, six, or twelve hours, according to the strength of the bath, the silk is dissolved, leaving the wool in its original state. Not only the relative proportions of the materials of the warp and weft may be easily determined. By the former method we have mentioned, it is possible to separate silk in the gelatinous form, being care to use for the porous septum a substance that does not dissolve in the ammonium of copper. Having prepared a quantity of silk in this way, and having in fact exists in the warm, it might then be possible to draw it out in threads of any length and any thickness, and thus avoid the trouble of spinning by a process similar to wire-drawing; or silk cloth might be produced either by a process of pouring out and rolling, or in endless length, after the manner of wire-makers. With this capability of reduction to the gelatinous condition, we have the means of recovering old waste silk, woven or twisted, loose cocoons and floss, to valuable articles of commerce.—*The Milliner and Dress-maker and Watchmaker's Gazette.*

WHISKY.—Of all spirits consumed in England none have increased in consumption to the same extent as whisky. In 1840 the quantity accounted for by the great improvements that have taken place in distillation, and the large amount of capital employed in the reduction, both in Scotland and Ireland, of the distillation of the article is not the only important point; for, as is also the case with brandy, the value of whisky depends to a great extent on the quantity of one London firm, &c., and A. Gilbey—who have about 3,000 gallons (300,000 gallons) always maturing in bond, and for this purpose they have lately adapted a building well known to most travellers by the London and North Western Railway as the "Round House" at Camden—a building originally erected for the railway company for considerable expense as an engine-house. Here are stored large stocks of all the most famous whiskies of Ireland and Scotland. Were the system pursued by this firm more generally followed, it is not difficult to imagine a time when whisky would be a strong competitor with brandy, more especially should the Government be induced to charge no export duty on Cognac Brandy.—*Standard*, 20th December, 1871.

Notes and Gleanings.

SEWAGE POISON.—It had better be admitted at once that the specific property that renders emanations from sewers and cesspools as dangerous to health is not clearly understood. A gentleman of eminence has lately directed attention to the use of charcoal as an agent effectual for the absorption and destruction of sewer gases; but the question after all is whether typhoid fever is produced by gaseous products exhaled from organic matter in a state of decomposition, or is attributable to the presence of a specific germ. It is certain that those who calling brings them into daily contact with decomposing matters of the most offensive kinds are not affected by the most offensive smells, and it is also well ascertained that sewage emanations possessing little or no offensive smell, and not necessarily the result of decomposition, have produced typhoid and other complaint. There is no longer a doubt that cholera poison is a perfectly specific source of disease. It has been collected from our sewers and characterized have been clearly ascertained. It produces cholera symptoms of any degree of intensity proportioned to the dose employed, and is composed of some minute cells that it will pass through the closest filter. The probability is that other diseases are also produced by specific germs borne in the atmosphere, and if so will be useless to place implicit reliance upon charcoal or any mero deodoriser. Doubtless the gases that are evolved by decomposing sewage matter will, of themselves, seriously affect health, but there is nothing to show that charcoal has any effect in checking the spread of special diseases, in arresting the passage of germs, or in producing filers, and even elude the search of the most powerful microscope. The object of sewer ventilation is not, as is sometimes supposed, merely to purify or destroy foul and stinking air, but it has for its further aim the destruction of dilution of the insidious and probably insidious poisons that associate with these foul smells. It has been shown that had to furnace and chimneys—a complete destruction of all sewage product can be accomplished, but in the absence of such means, reliance must be placed on free dilution by hyacinths the sewer air above the roofs of houses and beyond the lungs of our population.—*The Engineer.*

On Thursday afternoon Dr. Lakelister held an inquest at the Somerset House, Drummond-street, Euston-square, on the body of Francis Louisa Clark, William Lee Clark stated that he was the husband of the deceased, and resided in Cheshire. He was a merchant. Deceased was 51 years of age. She left her home about two months ago. She left by her own will. She had been ill for some time past. She came to London a fortnight ago, and stayed at the Somerset House. At that time she was quite well. She did not feel her other until Tuesday evening last. He did not think she was in her right mind when she left her home. She was in the habit of drinking, and he believed that affected her mind. By a jurymen: She left her home to sign some papers. Dr. Davis deposed that he was called to the deceased on Sunday night. She was then in a quiet sleep. He found her quite early the following morning, and found she had just expired. He made a post-mortem examination, and the cause of death was apoplexy, caused, no doubt, by habits of intoxication. The liver was what is termed a gin liver. Martha Phyllis stated that she attended the deceased from Liverpool. She was very weak and ill, and got worse after she came to London. She did not go to London, but she drank more in Liverpool. The jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy accelerated by habits of intoxication.

RHUBARB has of late years become so universally popular as an early spring vegetable that we often wonder why it is not more generally forced into growth in winter. It is a hardy perennial, and is not readily killed by frost; besides, it will grow almost anywhere, provided the temperature is above freezing point. Any family who have a warm kitchen or cellar in which to set the plants may have plenty of rhubarb in winter if they will take the trouble to put a few roots into water, and keep them in a cool place when large pots, boxes, or tubs, and such other contrivances can be had when required. It is better to take up the roots in September than later in the season, because the soil will have sufficient time to thoroughly settle about the roots, and new fibres issue before cold weather. Very little light is required or necessary for forcing rhubarb, as the stalks are more tender and less hard when grown in the shade than when fully exposed to light. The kitchen is the best place to force the plants, provided the heat is kept up during the night—at least the temperature should not be allowed to sink below forty-five or fifty deg. A good rank rhubarb plant in the kitchen or elsewhere is not only an ornament, but a useful thing to have about the house in winter, and every housewife should know how to cover a plant with straw, moss, or strips of cloth to make it correspond with the other furniture of the room. When one set of plants begin to fail, throw away and bring out another from the store-room, because they are of little intrinsic value, as every gardener is supposed to have plenty of rhubarb. If the first plants started in the autumn or early in winter, they will be in rich soil and well cared for, they will usually last through the season, or until spring, and a further supply will not be required.

OPEN YOUR WINDOWS.—No observant person can walk through the streets and squares without noticing the distaste for fresh air which is the peculiarity of the genuine Londoner. It is not necessary to chide a Londoner for his distaste, or rainy day for one's investigations. All through the winter, from the best parts of London to the worst, scarcely a window is seen to be open at any hour. If the sun does happen to shine for two or three consecutive hours, some hardy or adventurous

spirits, recollecting either the freshness of the country or the injunctions of Miss Nightingale, are found to be admitting a few cubic inches of unpoisoned air for the use of their weary lungs. But, as a rule, your Londoner shivers at the thought of an atmosphere not warmed and dried by coal fires, and by contact with the animal heat of human beings. He dreads taking cold, or having his coat filled with fog, as if for fog to enter but through open windows, and, therefore, he condemns himself to chronic enfeebled health, and deliberately assists the escaping sewer gases in spreading fever and general disturbed health throughout his household. Poisonous and warmed gases, it should never be forgotten, are perpetually rising from the basement upwards, except in the few houses where they never appear at all; and there is no safety but in ventilating the house generally. Nor is there any need for setting everybody shaking with cold at all times. A window occasionally opened for a few minutes will clear any room of foul air. What people want is simply the habit of opening their windows when they go out.—*The Graphic.* But of course, the above journal, except in summer time. During the sultry weather we have certainly found the commonplace community of London very adverse to admit air, even by a window chink, one of the reasons being that air takes, or is supposed to take, the starch out of the white curtains then in use. But during the nine or ten interminable foggy days of our year, especially in the winter season, foggy days, pouring wet days, and in severe frosts, we have found passage windows perseveringly set open, especially at night, thereby admitting the dampness of morning and evening twilight, and the exhalations of night air, to the sure generation of catarrh, bronchitis, agues, and rheumatism. But of course, excuse for all this was the danger of typhoid fever from imperfect drainage! Open the windows at due seasons, by all means, ventilate your rooms, especially for an hour or so in the middle of the day when you are out. A couple of hours on all days, not downright inclement, is quite enough to ventilate passages, even half-an-hour would have its effect. But during a pouring wet day, or on the cold weather, at even fall or on the night, the danger of damp air, which will be found to cast moisture on the walls, the balusters, and every object about, is much more likely to generate low fever than to keep it away. The present writer has repeatedly suffered from slight attacks of ague from such causes. Ignorance generally runs to one of two evils—first, it entirely neglects a duty, and when she does, the error, rushes to the opposite extreme, and blunders in the excess of zeal.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION PROPOSED IN THE MANCHESTER SCHOOLS BOARDS.—1. In Board schools instruction suitable to the capacities of children should be given by the principal teacher in the duties of religion and morality, provided always that the requirements of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed both in letter and spirit, and no attempt be made in any such school to attach to any particular denomination. The books to be used for the purposes of religious instruction should be the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version, together with such other books as the Board shall from time to time, after due notice, determine; and singing and the Lord's Prayer should form a part of the ordinary exercises of each morning school, and of the closing exercises of each afternoon. The religious instruction at the beginning of the school meeting shall precede the marking of the rolls, in order that the children of those parents who object to their presence at it may be absent, then as well as at the close, without disorganising the school. 2. Vocal music and drill should be practised in every Board school during the period devoted to secular instruction. 3. Infants' schools.—The subjects in which instruction should be given in these schools are:—(a.) The duties of religion and morality. (b.) Reading, writing, and arithmetic. (c.) Object lessons of simple character, with some such exercises as are given under the name of Garton system. The singing and physical exercises should be adapted to the tender years of the children. 4. Mixed girls' and senior schools.—In these schools the subjects of instruction should include the duties of religion and morality, together with the subjects which are required by the Education Department; with the addition of grammar, history, geography, elementary drawing, and such elementary instruction in physical science, algebra, and geometry as can conveniently be added. 5. All pupil-teachers engaged by the Board should be afforded opportunity to attend for at least two sessions at the free class for political economy at Owen's College, and arrangements should be made for their attendance at one or more of the science classes which are conducted under the supervision of the Science and Art Department. 6. Corporal punishment shall be prohibited in girls' and infants' schools under the Board, and in all other cases it shall be allowed only under the direction of the principal teacher, and every instance shall be recorded in the school log-book.

In the *Christian Union* of the 29th ult. we find an interesting account of "The Children's Aid Society" in New York. Its mission is to take the gutter children from the gutter—to educate them, to teach them industry, and above all, their duty to God and man. Against this class, the future source of crime and misery, "Missions," "Asylums," and "Sunday Schools" had been tried, but with no satisfactory results. A new scheme was started and up and down the city "Lodging Houses" and "Boys' Hotels" were started—contrived to attract a class very suspicious of "Religious Homes," and very apprehensive of disciplinary "Asylums." These "Boys' Hotels" embraced a school, a chapel, and a gymnasium or playground.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND LADY STUDENTS IN EDINBURGH.

A GREAT deal has been said lately about the bigotry and trades-unionism displayed by medical men with reference to the education of ladies, and indeed I cannot wonder that the charge has been made when I remember how the greater part of the Edinburgh doctors have been acting during the last year or two. At the very first meeting of the University Council to consider this subject, a medical man struck the keynote of trades-unionism, and to encourage women to enter his profession. It is the dogged opposition of certain medical Professors that has created every difficulty respecting the education of women in the University; it was medical votes alone that turned the scale at the Infirmary meetings a year ago, and that thus by stating that they were from hospital instruction. All these things are but an "over true tale," and explain thoroughly, if they do not altogether justify, the opinion that the public are learning to form respecting the position taken up by the medical world on this important question.

But though I would not for a moment palliate the conduct to which I have just referred, and can but think that its meanness is only equalled by its silliness, I would ask the public to pause a moment before placing the whole medical profession in one general condemnation, and thinking that what we have seen in our own city is a fair sample of their conduct and principles throughout the kingdom. Let me remind your readers that the two best medical journals have for each pronounced distinctly in favour of allowing the ladies to complete their education at Edinburgh, and I will, with your permission, quote some of the most pertinent passages from their pages on the subject.

At the time when Miss Jex-Blake laid before the Senate the impossibility of completing her curriculum without existing regulations, and requested either the ladies should be allowed to attend unlimited extramural classes, or that special lecturers should be appointed for their instruction, the *British Medical Journal* thus expressed itself:—"The schemes suggested by Miss Jex-Blake are both apparently feasible, and cannot be accused either of entangling inordinate labours, to which members of the Senate are opposed."

When Dr. Alexander Wood moved that the General Council should "represent to the University Court that, after what the Senate and Court have already done, they are at least bound in honour and justice to render it possible for women who have already commenced their studies to complete them," the *Lancet* remarked, in an editorial paragraph—"This is precisely the ground we have always taken up on the matter, and we hope that the General Council will, by the adoption of Dr. Wood's motion, put an end to a controversy that has redounded so little to the credit of the school." And again, after the motion was defeated by the majority of the Council, the *Lancet* said:—"The Edinburgh school has come badly out of its imbroglio with the lady students. The motion of Dr. Alexander Wood, to which we made reference last week, was negatived by a majority of ten. As we then pointed out, the issue before the General Council was neither more nor less than that of the keep faith with the female students whom the University had admitted to proceed two years in their medical curriculum. The Council was not asked to commit itself in the slightest degree to any opinion favourable or unfavourable to the admission of ladies to a medical career. It had only to concede, in common courtesy, not to say common fairness, the right to which the best legal advice had been shown the female students. It had only to accede to the right to carry on the studies they had been allowed to prosecute half-way towards graduation. Will it be believed? An amendment postponing the settlement of the difficulty till it had been duly considered by the authorities of the University was put and carried, as if there was any more room for 'consideration' of having accepted as pupils and then stopped half-way in their career."

Nor are the medical papers other than faithful echoes of the best part of the medical profession. When petitions were recently sent to Parliament in favour of the medical education of women, in favour of the first physicians and surgeons of the day affixed their signatures. I will quote a few instances only, almost at random:—Sir Henry Thompson, Sir Ranald Martin, Dr. Hawkes Tanner, Dr. Russell Reynolds, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Murchison, Dr. Hughlings Jackson, Mr. Berkeley Hill, Dr. Hooker, Mr. Erichsen, Mr. de Morgan, Mr. Nunn, Dr. De Mease, Dr. Andrew Clark, Dr. King, Chambers, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Charlton Bland, Dr. Broadbent, Dr. Barnes, and many more almost equally distinguished. I mention these things to show that notwithstanding the miserable exhibition of petty prejudice that we have had in Edinburgh, the blame is rather local than professional, and that the medical members of the large and generous views of the question, there are others far more distinguished who are heartily bidding this movement godspeed.

We should not forget that a late Professor in our own medical school, whose renown was more world-wide than that of any man in the British Chair in that Faculty, was as warmly in favour of the medical education of women as I am, and that, had Sir James Simpson lived, his large mind and large heart might have availed to save his fellow Professors from the disgrace which they are now bringing on themselves.—*The Scotsman.*

READ not books alone, but men, and among them chiefly thyself; if thou find anything questionable there, use the commentary of a severe friend.

Out Exchange.

N.B.—There is no charge made for the insertion of offers of exchange in this column.

DIRECTIONS.—Any subscriber wishing to effect an exchange of property through our columns, should write their wants in as few words as possible, and on one side of the paper only, with their names and addresses, all legibly written, or if they do not desire or wish their names and addresses published, to notify the same, and a number will be added to their advertisements. The answers to these will be sent to our office under cover, thus:—All persons answering our advertisements, must write the No. on the top left hand corner of an envelope with a stamp in the right hand corner, leaving the envelope blank. This must be enclosed in one directed to "The Editor of the Lady's Own Paper," 3, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C., who will add the right name and address from his register, and re-post all the enclosures to advertiser.

DIES.—I will engrave your monogram, crest, or address in steel die, and stamp your note paper and envelopes in rich colours, in exchange for any useful or fancy articles.—1486A.

A large quantity of monograms, arms of twenty members of the Royal family, also the stars, orders, and badges worn by their Royal Highnesses, as well as the arms of the different nations on the Continent, splendidly embossed in very rich colours. Any useful or ornamental articles taken in exchange for same.—1513A.

I have a gold pocket, will exchange for any serviceable article. Send offers to—712A.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP.—I have a quantity of scraps, will exchange for jewellery or fancy articles. Send offers of things you have in exchange, not necessarily of great value, to—512A.

CARTES DE VISITE.—I have many duplicates, will take any fancy articles in exchange for them. Please send offers, with stamp for list enclosed, to Editor, under No. 724A.

I have "Mullen's Poetical Works" cloth, gilt edges, and Beattie and Collier's "Poetical Works" cloth, gilt edges, in good condition, wanted offers in exchange. Address to Editor with No. 738A.

I have a large collection of Carte de Visites of the clergymen, ministers, and churches and chapels of Islington, will take anything in exchange for same. Address, A.E.S., 6, Oxford-terrace, North Kensington, London, W.

Double sent boots with gold ends, very good, having no use for same will take offers in exchange to value of £3, worth much more. Care of Editor 743A.

Lady's diamond ring, with six diamonds and ruby in centre, very handsome, and first water, value £6, worth offers—926A.

Baxter's "Parting Look" warranted a genuine copy, price one guinea. Can be seen at the Ladys' Book Paper Warehouse, Ladbrooke-grove-road, North Kensington, W.

I have a five shilling box of water colours, quite perfect, wanted offers in exchange. Send stamp for reply to—914A.

BRAMAH LOCK.—Very excellent Bramah lock, with two keys, will open inside and out, cost me 22s. 6d., wanted offers for same.—748A.

Scrap-book or album, half-bound, size 8½ by 10½, quite new and beautiful, different-coloured paper. Wanted offers to 5s.—724A.

Lady's leather bag, small size, very good, what offers in exchange? Address—710A.

A few very good laying hens wanted, Houdan breed preferred; must be very cheap, or offers in exchange. Address—619A.

Lady's card-case, inlaid paper maché flowers, very good. Offers to the value of 6s. wanted.—1745D.

Point lace headdress, very handsome. Offers wanted in exchange to the value of 15s.—94A.

PURSE.—I will take any useful article in exchange for a lady's purse, very good, Send offers to Editor under cover to—513A.

Silver lever watch. Offers to the value of £3.—869A.

SCRAP-BOOK.—I have a large size scrap-book, folio, for which I will take jewellery or any fancy articles in exchange.—617A.

ALBUM.—Carte de visite album to hold 100, bound in Morocco, quite new. Wanted offers to the value of 20s. for same.—817A.

Carte de visite Album to hold fifty good, well bound. Offers wanted to 5s.—1220A.

Church Service, very elegantly bound. Having two, I wish to part with one. Send list of articles you have to exchange, to—1310A.

Holy Bible, three volumes quarto, Matthew Henry's Commentary, published by Partridge and Oakley, of Paternoster-row, half-bound calf. Send offers to the value of £3.—911A.

THE NEW FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET at Deptford, occupying the site of the old Government dockyard, was very quietly opened by the Lord Mayor on Thursday. It was originally sold by the Government for £70,000, and immediately resold to the Corporation for £50,000. The total cost of the market, which covers 22 acres, has been £200,000. The market by no means covers the whole of the site of the old dockyard, which extended over 36 acres.

INDIAN CRIMINALS seem to know when they are well off, for we read that on the walls of the Azimghur Gaol being breached by a flood, the prisoners, so far from trying to escape, did their best to remedy the mischief, "working as hard as beavers." The authorities have been ungrateful enough to return evil for good by remitting a portion of the sentences.

ROCHEFORT was conveyed on Wednesday to the hospital of Fort Boyard. He had previously refused to quit his chamber, insisting that he was slightly indisposed; but symptoms of fever appearing, and his cough being obstinate, the medical men had him removed.

DISCOVERIES MADE BY ACCIDENT.

Nor a few discoveries in the arts and sciences have been made or suggested by accident. The use of the pendulum, suggested by the vibrating of a chandelier in a cathedral; the power of steam, intimated by the oscillating of the lid of a teakettle; the utility of coal-gas for light, experienced upon by an ordinary tobacco-pipe of white clay; the magnifying property of the lens, stumbled upon by an optician's apprentice while holding spectacle-glasses between his thumb and finger—are well known instances in proof of the fact.

Galvanism was discovered by accident. Professor Galvani, of Bologna, in Italy, gave his name to the operation, but his wife is considered as actually entitled to the credit of the discovery. She being in bad health, some frogs were ordered for her. As they lay upon the table, skinned, she noticed that their limbs became strongly convulsed when near an electrical conductor. She called her husband's attention to the fact; he instituted a series of experiments, and in 1789 the galvanic battery was invented.

Eleven years later, with that discovery for his basis, Professor Alessandro Volta, also an Italian, announced his discovery of the "voltaic pile."

The discovery of glass-making was effected by seeing the sand vitrified upon which a fire had been kindled.

Blancourt says that the making of plate-glass was suggested by the fact of a workman happening to break a crucible filled with melted glass. The fluid ran under one of the large flagstones with which the floor was paved. On raising the stone, such as is customarily not produced by the ordinary process of blowing.

Glass pearls, though among the most beautiful, inexpensive, and common ornaments worn by the ladies, are produced by a very singular process. In 1656, a Venetian, named Jacquin, discovered that the scales of a fish, called black-fish, possessed the property of coming to a perfect line to the water. He found, by experimenting, that beads 'tipped into this water assumed, when dried, no appearance of pearls. It proved, however, that the pearly coat, when placed outside, was easily rubbed off; and the next improvement was to make the beads hollow. The making of these beads is carried on to this day by the Venetians. The beads are all blown separately. By means of a small tube, the insides are delicately coated with the pearly liquid, and a waxed coating is placed over that. It requires the scales of four thousand fish to produce half a pint of the liquid, to which a small quantity of sal-ammonia and isinglass are afterwards added.

Lundy Foot, the celebrated snuff manufacturer, originally kept a small tobacco-shop at Limerick. One night his house, which was uninsured, was burned to the ground. As he contemplated the smoking ruins, on the following morning, in a state bordering on despair, some of the poor neighbours groping among the embers, what he found and found it a great relief. He had a quantity of unconsumed, but half-baked snuff, which they tried, and found it so pleasant to their noses that they loaded their waistcoat pockets with it. Lundy Foot, aroused from his stupor, imitated their example, and took a pinch of his own property; when he was struck by the superior pungency and flavour it had acquired from the fire, and he to which it had been exposed. Acting upon the hint, he took another house in a place called Black Yard, erected ovens, and set about the manufacture of that high-dried commodity which soon became widely known as Black Yard snuff. Eventually he took a larger house in Dublin, and, making his customers pay literally through the nose, amassed a great fortune by having been ruined.

OLIVER OPTIC.

TWO WOMEN FIGHTING A BEAR.

The *New York Sun* records a fight between two women and a bear. The women were the wife and daughter of a farmer named Beardsley, living at Otter's Head, in Delaware County. Mr. Beardsley was in the woods, nearly two miles distant. Mrs. Beardsley and her daughter, a girl of sixteen, were in the house. The pigs in the pen behind the house were squealing loudly for their evening meal. The daughter of the farmer was preparing the food, and was in the act of picking up the swill-pail to go to the pig-pen, when the dog set up a loud barking behind the house. At the same time the whine of the pigs was changed from the monotonous call for food to a fierce cry of terror. Mrs. Beardsley told her daughter that the dog was worrying the pig, and at once went to the back door to call the dog away. She was surprised to see a bear attempting to get out of the pig-pen. He had a shaggy weighing perhaps 80 lb. under his arm. The dog was trying to prevent Bruin's departure, while the unfortunate pig was squealing with all his might, and endeavouring to wriggle from the uncomfortable hug of the bear. Mrs. Beardsley and her daughter took to the situation at a glance. As there was no man near the place to call for help, Mrs. Beardsley grabbed a small iron bar, such as is used in loading flagstones, and went for the bear. The daughter followed her with an axe. They ran out of the pig-pen, and began an indiscriminate attack on the bear. The attack greatly encouraged the dog, who forthwith sprang into the pen and grappled with Bruin. The bear, finding himself sorely pressed, released his hold on the pig, and closed with the dog. Unfortunately for Towser he was, in an ungaurded moment, caught in the embrace of the bear. He let out a series of howls that moved the hearts of the two women. The girl, axe in hand, sprang lightly into the pig-pen, and with a well-directed blow, caused the brute to loosen his hold on the dog. But matters were fast growing worse. No sooner was the dangerous animal forced to drop the dog than he turned fiercely on the brave girl. The fight became desperate. The axe was swung vigorously, but his bearship easily warded off the blows with his fore-

paw, and fast pressed the girl into a corner, where she could no longer defend herself. Meanwhile the dog renewed his attack in the rear of the bear, but without effect. The monster succeeded in getting the girl in his embrace. The mother was standing outside the pen. Seeing the desperate state of her daughter she jumped into the sty, and with the iron bar dealt terrible blows on the head and neck of the savage beast. These blows, together with the fierce onset made by the dog, caused the bear to forego his murderous intention towards the girl. She escaped from his clutches with her dress almost torn from her person, and bleeding from wounds inflicted in the struggle. Again she took the axe, and with true courage kept up the fight. The bear now became alarmed. With a single bound he went over the edge of the pig-pen, the dog hanging to his hind quarters. But a few feet from the pen the bear once more turned upon his tormentors, and would, without doubt, have vanquished his foes, had it not been for the timely arrival of two men, who while passing the farm-house had heard the noise of the fight. They were on their way home from a wood lot, where they had been working for the day. One of them, a rifle on his shoulder, and without ceremony he put an end to the struggle by shooting the bear. The young girl was so severely hurt that she was unable to help herself out of the pen. She was carried to a house, and one of the men went to the nearest neighbours for assistance. Both mother and daughter were found to be suffering intensely from excitement. Proper rest was administered, and they passed the night comfortably. At last accounts both of them were able to be about the house as usual. The bear weighed 240 lb.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The *School Board Chronicle* says:—"It will be difficult to find in Ireland a boy or girl of ten who is not able to read well. As a rule, mothers teach their children to read, as well as the Catechism. This is begun sometimes when the children are only three or four years old. I have known many children that were able to read when only five years old. This primary education is not confined to the poorer classes. Proper instruction and an old law which enacted that no couple should be allowed to marry unless the bride at least was able to read. This law is, however, never heard of at the present day, for the good reason that there are no persons in the island unable to read. Pauper children are boarded out with families, and there they are taught to read, and the Catechism. The clergyman of every parish has to visit every family in his parish, at least once a year (by some it is done more frequently), in order to ascertain whether the children are taught to read and instructed in religion. If he finds any parents that neglect to impart this primary instruction to their children, he reports the matter to the board, and the overseer of the parish are by law empowered to remove the children of those parents from their home and board them with others who are willing to teach them their Catechism and to read, and the parents of those children have to bear the expense for their board and education, unless they are paupers; in that case it is defrayed by the parish. Such cases, however, as have just mentioned are, however, very rare, for it is a common desire of parents in Ireland, almost without exception, that their children should obtain as much knowledge as possible; and, therefore, they not only teach them all they know themselves, but in many cases they send them to the middle neighbours to acquire the knowledge he may be in possession of. The primary rules of arithmetic are almost as universally known as reading, and these the children, I may say, learn by themselves, without teaching. Writing is not quite so universal as reading, at least not among the female population; almost every male is, however, able to write, and the majority of women; and, as a rule, the mother is the one who instructs them, in most cases, have, is a copy of the alphabet given by some friend, we may wonder that so many are able to write at all. The Icelandic peasants are better acquainted with the literature of their own country than the same class of people in most, if not all, other countries. Their knowledge of general geography and general history has astonished many a foreign traveller.

REFUSING TO PAY AN EDUCATION RATE.—Mr. Harvey Adams, china and earthenware manufacturer, has been summoned at the Police-court, Denton, Staffordshire, for refusing to pay a rate, laid under the Elementary Education Act, amounting to 4s. 6d. Mr. Adams, who resides in the Stoke-upon-Trent school district, recently joined other Nonconformists in protesting against the rate at a public meeting, and declaring that they would resist paying it, as a portion of the rate was to be applied to denominational education. Mr. Challinor (magistrate), said he supposed the rate had been legally laid, and he advised Mr. Adams to pay it. Mr. Adams said he was acting with scores of other Nonconformists, who were determined not to pay it. Mr. Challinor said persistent refusal would be regarded as vexatious. A technical objection was taken, which proved fatal to the summons. The rate-collector was directed to take out a fresh summons. Mr. Challinor remarking that any one who has a right to protest if he thought there was a grievance, but the school rate was legal, and could not be evaded by vexatious objections.

It is announced in *La Perseveranza* that the Professorship of Italian Literature in the Roman University is to be conferred on a woman, a certain Signora Fusinato.

A meeting has lately been held at Stockwell for the purpose of supporting a college for the training of female schoolteachers. The Dean of Westminster presided, and some very creditable essays and answers to examination papers by the school-teachers present were read aloud.

He that shows his passion tells his enemy where he may hit him.

HOUSEHOLD AMUSEMENTS AND FANCY WORK.

TO KNIT A COUNTERPANE IN SHELL-WORK.—Cast on forty-four stitches. First time across knit plain; second time across put over thread, knit two together, repeat, repeat, &c.; third time across knit plain; fourth time across knit five narrow, rest plain; fifth time across knit five narrow, rest seam or puri, only last six plain; sixth time across knit five narrow, rest plain; seventh time across knit five narrow, rest puri all but the last six stitches, those plain; so on alternately purling and knitting the middle, except change every five times across, so as to make stripes crosswise of five rows knit and five pured. Always put over thread and take off the first stitch without knitting, then knit four, and narrow the sixth and seventh stitches together; at the last end knit sixth plain.

HOME-MADE CHICKEN-FEATHER BRUSHES.—Very pretty and useful brushes may be made of chicken feathers, which being less harsh than broom, still are stiffer and stronger than the feathers generally used for soft dusters. They therefore combine some of the advantages of both, and are very useful for wall corners and cornices, while they also are handy to use about a fireplace. Select even and pretty feathers, string them, with a needle and fine strong twine, through the stem at the end of the feathered part; then hammer the quills flat, so as to make them lie close to the handle, which may be an old broomstick, if desired. Wet this handle with strong glue, secure one end of the string, and wind the string feathery around the end of the stick until the brush reaches the required size. As you wind, bind the stems close to the stick with twine, and, in finishing the last row, bind them tightly and evenly by winding the twine outside over all the quills. Meanwhile keep the quills wet with glue, that the brush may be firm when dry. The twine is then to be sewed on, and a piece of emulsion cloth, of any required size. Sew the edges firmly and secure it to its place with glue. A more ornamental handle than an old broom may, of course, be used, and the cap may be made of bright cloth or morocco, pinked or bound on the edge. Very useful brushes may also be made of old window-brush handles. After a row of emulsion cloth, and a piece of glue, sew a row of feathers made to fit the holes exactly and tied firmly with twine; cut off the quill ends, so that the feathery part comes close to the holes, and secure the bunches in the holes with strong glue. This brush may be made of smaller feathers than the first-mentioned kind, and trimmed off. It is finished, to make it stiff and even. It will be found useful for a variety of work, and does not require much care in making.—*Heath and Home.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

SIMPLE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—The Call furnishes the following as a sure cure for this painful disease:—"Boil a small potfull of potatoes, and bathe the part affected with the water in which the potatoes were boiled, as hot as can be applied, immediately before going to bed. The pains will be removed, or at least alleviated, by the next morning. Some of the most obstinate rheumatic pains have lately been cured by one application of this novel and simple remedy."

CHAPPED HANDS.—Take common starch and mix it with a knife until it is reduced to the smoothest powder. Take a tin box and fill it with starch thus prepared, so as to have it continually at hand for use. Then every time the hands are taken from the suds, or dish-water, rinse them thoroughly in clean water, wipe them, and while they are yet damp, rub a pinch of the starch thoroughly over them, covering the whole surface. The effect is magical. The rough, smarting skin is cooled, soothed and healed, bringing and insuring the greatest degree of comfort and freedom from this, by no means insignificant trial. We know many persons formerly afflicted with hands that would chap until the blood oozed from many minute crevices, completely freed from the trouble by the use of this simple remedy.

BEef T-R.—Take one pound of tender lean meat, cut it in very small pieces, and pour upon it one wine-glassful of cold water; allow it to stand for fifteen minutes, then place the meat in a wide-mouthed bottle, and cork or cover it loosely—then place the bottle in a pot of water over the fire, and boil it until the meat is juicy; then remove it and press the meat through a gravy strainer, adding boiling water to make the strained juice measure one pint. Season with salt, &c., to the taste.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Well-fattened chickens of medium size, tender and delicate, make better salad than overgrown ones. Put them on to cook in salt water, and save the water they are boiled in for soup. When cold remove the skin and cut the flesh in pieces of the size you prefer. Some like the meat very coarse—others choose it quite fine. This is entirely a matter of taste. When cut up, throw over the dish a towel slightly dampened in cold water to keep the meat from drying. Take the marrow-bone and save out of it the size you wish. The "fancy cooks" cut both celery and chickens into bits about half-inch long and half an inch thick; but we think the salad better cut finer. When the salary is cut put it between clean cloths to dry perfectly and then prepare the dressing. For dressing for two chickens take three fourths of a pint of the purest salad oil, two scant table spoonfuls of the best mustard, the yolks of two raw eggs and of twelve hard ones. Put the eggs to be boiled in a saucepan of cold water over a quick fire; bring to a boil and let them boil hard ten minutes, then drop them in cold. When cool remove the shells. Break the raw eggs and stir the yolks into a dish large enough to hold all the dressing in; beat them, stirring slowly the same

for ten minutes; then slowly add the mustard, mix it with the eggs thoroughly, then add a teaspoonful of the best vinegar, and stir the mixture well. Add the oil, a drop at a time, stirring constantly and always the same way, then rub the yolks of the hard boiled eggs very smooth and stir in lightly a teaspoon of vinegar and pour it slowly into the first mixture and stir it together as lightly as possible with a silver fork. Now season the chicken and celery with salt and pepper and mix them ready for use, pour on the dressing.—*Christian Union.*

To remove the stains on spoons caused by using them for boiled eggs, take a little common salt, moisten between the thumb and finger and briskly rub the stain, which will soon disappear.

We do not use apples enough in our families. Baked sweet apples should be on our tables every day. Some prefer sweet apples, others tart, and we use them in pies, tarts, puddings, apple sauce, apple butter, or in some way every day.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMANHOOD.—In a lecture on the "Illustrations of Womanly Character," delivered by Miss Becker at the Glasgow Athenaeum, she asserted that the possession of mental, moral, and bodily strength in no way detracted from the beauty or charm of the womanly nature, and that, so far from this being the case, it would be impossible to withdraw that element of strength without destroying along with strength the grace which charms us and which that strength sustains. She afterwards sketched the characters of some of Scott's heroines, to show that they had the strength to brave danger and death and the sacrifices of the affections; and, referring to the novels which dealt with our earlier history, she said that in strange contrast to the present time, when women were not allowed to qualify themselves to be medical attendants on their own sex, the etiquette of those early times, Sir Walter Scott informs us, not only permitted, but peremptorily enjoined on ladies the duty of treating the wounds and sickness of men. Let ignoble sons of their mind at the attempt to cultivate the strength of mind and woman; but let those capable of better things learn from Sir Walter Scott that true gentleness springs from a sense of power, and that out of the strong must come forth sweetness. The character of Jeanie Deans showed them that the tenderest and softest emotions lost nothing from conjunction with the utmost amount of moral strength attainable by a human being. She thought that the noblest example was drawn from studying womanly character as presented to the mind of Scott; and this impression was all the more valuable because these stories were not what was called novels with a purpose. The qualities which formed the basis of human virtue were the same in every human being—strength, must and courage, and the power to do and strength whatever part in the drama of life anyone was called upon to play.

"MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Among the instances of "mistaken identity" that have lately been brought forward none is more extraordinary than the case of a young woman, who was found drowned in the Thames on the 13th of April. The coroner, who held an inquest on the body on the 16th of that month, a full report of which appears in the *Annual Register*, Mr. Peter Wood, an eating-house keeper in the Bermondsey New-road, deposed that, having seen a paragraph in the newspapers announcing the discovery of the body, and suspecting the deceased was a young woman who had lived in his service, but who had been discharged from his service on account of jealousy, he went to the workhouse to which the corpse had been carried, and at once recognised it as that of the unfortunate girl. He was very much agitated, took a lock of hair off the deceased, and kissed the corpse. He also went to an undertaker's, and gave orders for the funeral. The parents of the deceased, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, a melancholy fate of their daughter, also went to the workhouse and were loud in their lamentations over the body, which was recognised by them and several other witnesses, mostly relatives, who swore positively to its identity. It was proved that the deceased had lived with Mr. Wood as a servant for four months. She had only been a month before her body was found and had during that time been living under his protection. Her mother and other relations spoke in severe terms of Mr. Wood's conduct, alleging that he had seduced the girl and thus caused her to commit suicide. The jury also were very indignant, and adjourned the inquiry after five hours' deliberation, until the next day, when Mr. Wood, the alleged seducer, was again present, but was so overcome by his feelings that nothing could be made of him. His wife, 23 years older than himself, was called, but her passion overcoming her reason she merely shook her head at her husband, and nothing could be elicited from her. At this juncture a drayman in the employ of Messrs. Whitbread and Carter, walked into the jury room, and being asked by the coroner what he wanted, replied, "I come to say, gentlemen, that Mr. Baker's daughter, you are holding an inquest on, is now alive and in good health." "What do you say?" asked the coroner and jury in astonishment. "I'll swear," said she, "that I saw her last night to-day in the street and spoke to her." It was about a quarter of an hour the drayman returned and introduced the real Eliza Baker. To depict, continues the account, the astonishment of the relations and Mr. Wood is totally impossible, and at first they were afraid to touch her. She at last went forward, took Mr. Wood by the hand and exclaimed, "How could you make such a mistake as to take another body for mine? Do you think I would commit such an act?" Mr. Wood felt senseless in a fit, and it was with great difficulty that seven men could hold him. After some time he recovered, and walked away to the astonishment of every one. No Eliza Baker, leaving her wife in the jury room. No evidence being given by the deceased, the jury after eleven hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of "Found drowned."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S JEWELS.—The Empress Eugenie's jewels are to be sold in England, and are now to be seen at Messrs. Emanuel's emporium in Bond-street, they having been purchased by that firm for £250,000. They include: Bracelet, large fine ruby and diamonds. Watch and chateleine, the back jewelled in diamonds and coloured precious stones, a marvellous piece of setting. Pair of large single-stone diamond earrings. Bracelet, the centre a very large sapphire of splendid quality and colour, set round with large brilliants on an elastic band of large diamonds. Diamond brooch, representing the flower of an orchid, with long pendant leaves and drops. A pair of large diamond anchors. A sapphire and diamond necklace, of rare large sapphires, with large brilliants intervening. An aigrette of diamonds, emeralds, and pearls, set in Oriental fashion. Head ornament—diamond rose leaves with full size rose and buds in centre. Purchased in the London Exhibition of 1862. Head ornament—diamond wheat ears, with corn flowers and grass. Head ornament—diamond olive wreaths, with black beads interspersed. Emerald cross with pearl necklace. The emeralds are of the rarest tint and of perfect quality, the pearls of the finest other in size, form, and whiteness. Black pearl necklace. A very rare collection of large black pearls, with black pearl and diamond snare. Three pearl and diamond fringe pendants, composed of large stones.

AN EVENING BEVERAGE.—CACA'ONE.—The Food Journal says:—By a new process to which the nbs are subjected, the principal part of the oil is effectually removed, a thin beverage, well adapted for afternoon or evening use, as a substitute for tea, being the result. The flavour of Caca'one will, in addition, be a great attraction to all.—Each packet or tin is labelled, "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Caca'one (Caca'one and Condensed Milk).

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January 6, 1872.



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 A single pair, as sample, by post, at the same rate.

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January, 1872.

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